

Varsity War Supplement

JULY



1915



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Ontario's agricultural output, 1914, estimated at \$352,170,180.

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Ontario's value of farm property, implements and live stock, 1913 (Bureau of Industries), \$1,455,591,346.

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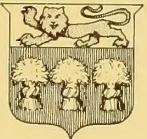
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Hon. G. H. FERGUSON,

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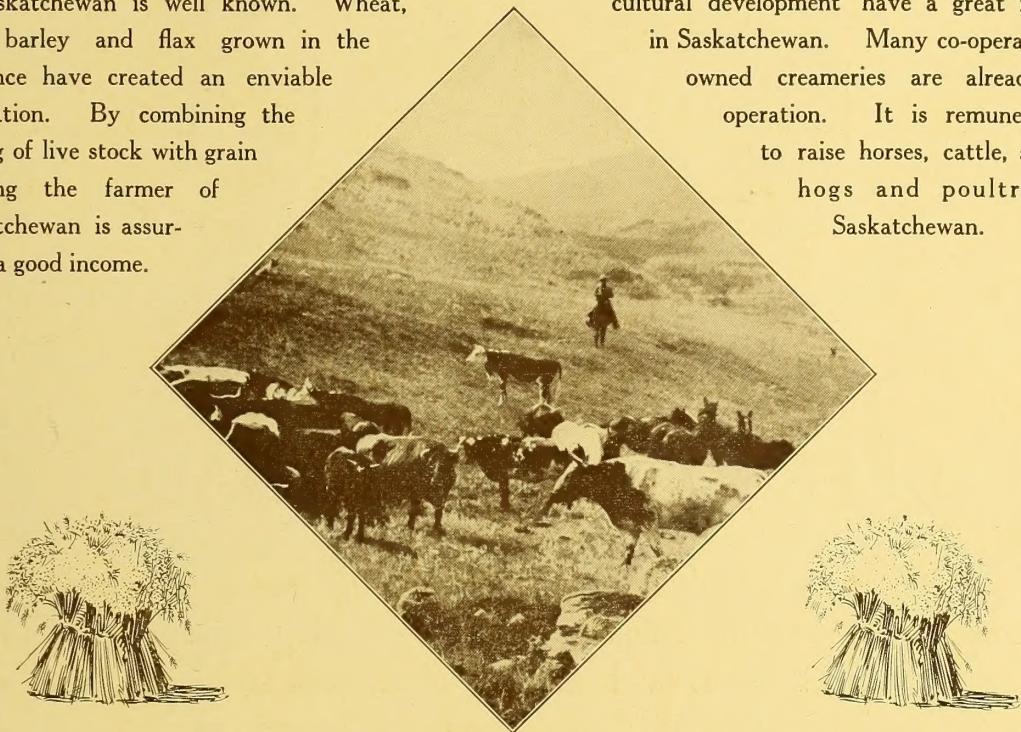
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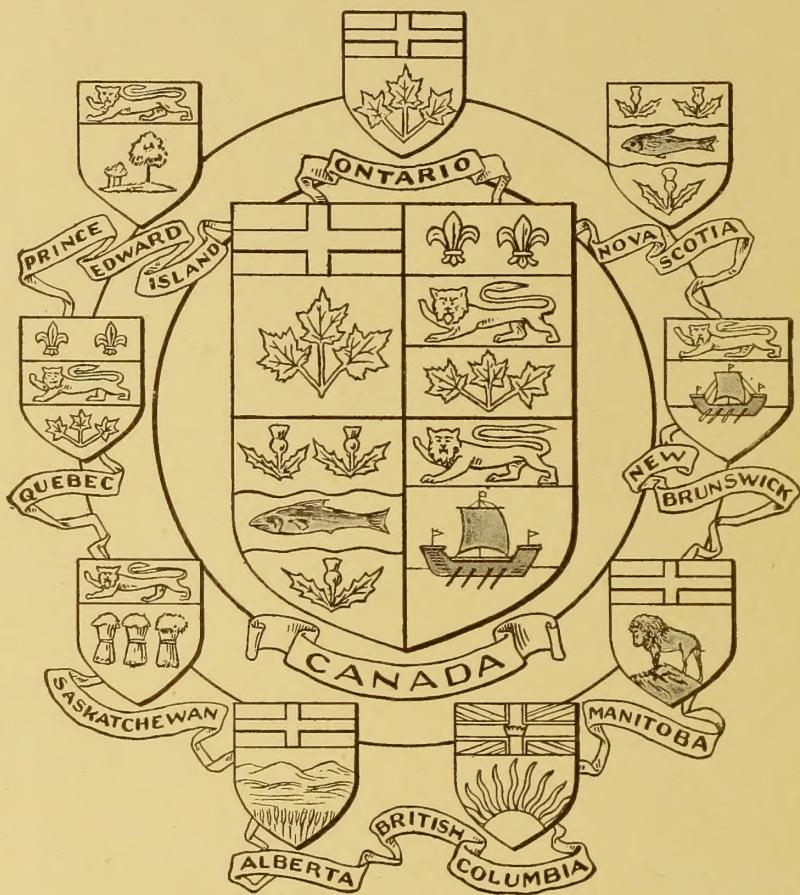
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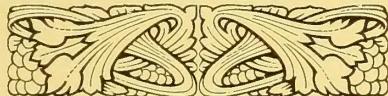
“THE VARSITY”

WAR SUPPLEMENT



PUBLISHED BY
THE STUDENTS' ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Price per copy, 25 cents; on sale at all news stands, or address the Business Manager,
“Varsity” Office, University of Toronto.



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The President

The winter of 1914-15 has been one of the most memorable in the history of the University. Before the Session opened many of our undergraduates had left for active service with the first contingent. Of these some have already fallen for their country.

The Session opened with nearly the average attendance, but at once it was evident that many of the students were eager to go on active service or to prepare themselves for it so as to be ready as soon as opportunity offered. The meaning of the war was set forth in the University by a series of addresses and lectures which had their effect in impressing upon the students the seriousness of the struggle not only for our Empire, but for our ideals of freedom and civilization. The atmosphere of the University this session was very different from that of other years. Men and women were deeply pondering the issues and their duty. They were in the midst of people who were working, giving, serving in the most earnest way. Consequently there was a quick response when the C.O.T.C. was established in October. Nearly 1,800 men enrolled, of whom the great majority were steadfast throughout the year, in spite of the fact that there were no uniforms for them until the session was well through. Much of the success of the work was due to the example of members of the Staff who either as officers or in the ranks threw themselves with devotion into the movement.

The result of this C.O.T.C. movement was seen in the spirit that pervaded the University. The students were standing side by side in a noble cause. They were one in their purpose, and that purpose was not play and exercise, but training so as to be fit to serve. They knew what they were training for. This fact also is shown by the readiness with which they offered to serve, whether in the second contingent, in the Casualty Clearing Station or in such units as the two batteries at Ottawa and Kingston.

All this effort of course reacted on study, though not perhaps so much as might have been expected. The final results have shown that the work was nearly up to the average. Undoubtedly the academic successes were not as numerous nor in some departments as high as they would have been in a normal year, because a number of those who gave promise of being among the best students enlisted before the end. To meet this fact there were no awards of medals and prizes made in the Faculty of Medicine.

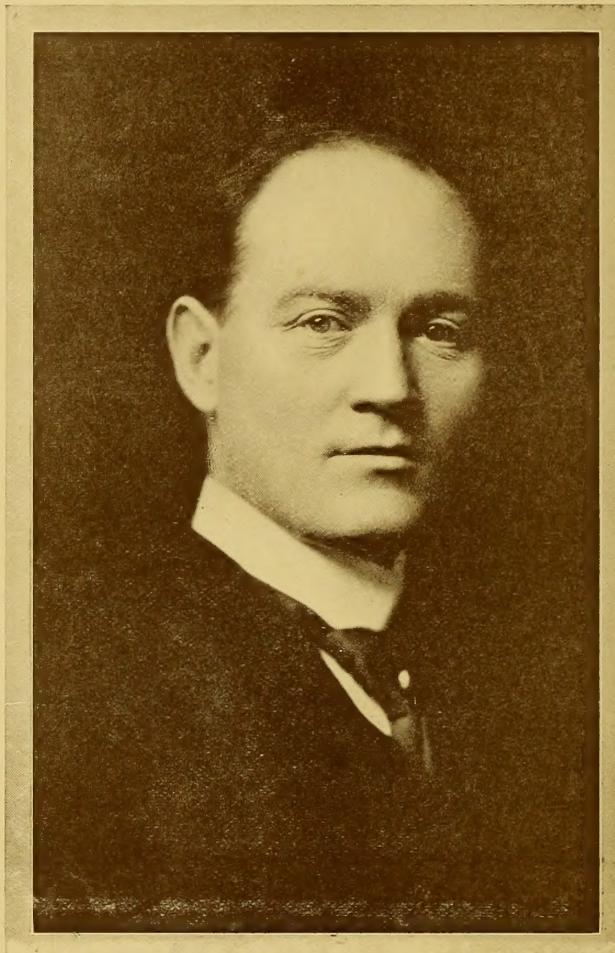
It was felt that a new kind of education was being received by the students. They were thinking about the deep things that constitute citizenship and human worth. Intellectually and morally they were being developed by outward circumstances. Therefore the Senate was liberal in the matter of formal requirements for the degrees and standing in the years, with this provision, however, that men who were known to be deficient in necessary professional knowledge should not be granted standing because of military service. The University has a duty to the public, and cannot give its diploma to a student, however brave a soldier he may be, unless he is reasonably well equipped for his profession. Indeed a brave soldier is likely to be too honourable to desire to practise his profession if he has not been trained properly for it. The principle laid down in Arts was that the year should be given to those who are on active service, so that on their return they may if they wish enter the next higher year without any handicap.

We shall not forget the two Convocations and other gatherings when the University met in Convocation Hall for the purpose of taking farewell of those about to leave for active service. At such times the young Canadian learned a new lesson of public duty. Then as the lists of killed and wounded have come in, we have been proud to know that our Varsity boys, all inexperienced though they were in warfare, rose to the heroic and were faithful even unto death.

The grey tower of Varsity has looked down on many important happenings in the last half century, but on none so eventful as the training of earnest student soldiers on the academic grounds, or the entering of khaki-clad groups into Convocation Hall to say farewell to their Alma Mater. They moved hither and thither or marched away in no light or adventurous spirit, but under the constraint of duty.

They found the secret of the word that saith,
"Service is sweet, for all true life is death".

R. A. Falcone



Ontario and the War

HONOURABLE DR. R. A. PYNE.

Since the outbreak of the war the people of Ontario have shown in a marked degree their desire and determination to render every service in their power to the Empire. When war was declared, the then Prime Minister of the Province, the late Sir James Whitney, issued a statement on behalf of Ontario in which he declared: "We have enjoyed under British rule the blessings of peace, liberty and protection, and now that we have an opportunity of repaying in some measure the heavy debt we owe the Mother Country we will do so with cheerfulness and courage. Never before in our history has the call of duty and of honour been so clear and imperative, and Canada will neither quail nor falter at the test".

At the opening of the last Session of the Legislature the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hendrie, in the Speech from the Throne, stated that "Our Empire is engaged in the greatest struggle in its history. Hitherto the relations of the European powers to each other have been regulated and controlled largely by treaty engagements, by international law and usage and by good faith. In consequence of the repudiation of such restraints and obligations in the pursuit of unlimited and unscrupulous ambition, the world has been plunged into a general war. The British peoples have, therefore, been compelled to take up arms to vindicate their honour, to enforce the guaranteed rights of small nations and to protect the Empire from attack. In the discharge of this duty great exertions and sacrifices have been and will be entailed. We have all felt proud of the promptness and thoroughness with which all portions of the Empire have responded to the call of King and Country. Nowhere has there been greater zeal shown than in the Dominion of Canada and in this Province of Ontario. The unanimous action of the Canadian Parliament, and above all the presence of Canadians at the front valiantly upholding the traditions and aspirations of this liberty-loving people make it clear that we will support to the utmost of our ability in men and means the cause of the Empire, which is the bulwark of free institutions the world over".

In accordance with these declarations the Government of the Province has exerted itself in the direction of finding ways and means of giving effect to this policy. When a shortage of food threatened the Mother Country the Government of Ontario sent flour to Great Britain to the value of \$780,468. It also went to the assistance of the Belgian people, whose plight had been brought about by their valiant action at the outbreak of the war. Ontario contributed \$15,000 towards the relief of the Belgians, and subsequently sent food supplies to the value of an additional \$27,000. Apples were furnished at a cost of \$6,381 for the use of the British navy. The Government of the Province has lately taken the further step of offering a hospital of one thousand beds for the treatment of Canadians, and also six motor ambulances for use at the front.

It is not to be assumed that what has been done is the full measure of our responsibility. The declared intention of the Government is to be on the watch for opportunities to act on behalf of the people of Ontario. To this end the Legislature has levied a war tax of one mill on the dollar on the value of all assessable property in the Province, and as long as the war continues the people of Ontario, through the Provincial Government, and every means at their disposal, will render such service to the Empire as may be in their power.

But the people of Ontario have done and are doing much more than what is enumerated above. In military matters they act through the Federal Government, which has the constitutional power to organize and equip an army. Ontario has sent to the front a large number of men who have acquitted themselves, in common with other Canadians, in such a way as to win the highest commendation. There can be no doubt that as occasion requires the Province will give unstintingly of its valour in the defence of the Flag.

Nor does the opportunity to be of service end here. Municipal organizations have undertaken the care of dependents and of others who have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the war. In some cases gifts of food have been made by counties, and special taxes have been levied for war purposes. This effort has been supplemented by the work of other organizations, patriotic, educational and philanthropic. Toronto University has equipped and manned a base hospital. The contribution of the people of Ontario to the Patriotic Fund and Red Cross Fund has been generous. The women of Ontario, by the work of their hands, have provided very largely for the comfort and the care of the men who have gone to the front. In fact, there has been and is a universal desire to be of service, so that the Empire in its supreme hour may have the support of us all.

It is needless to enlarge upon the fact that Canadians feel very earnestly that this struggle was thrust deliberately upon the Empire, that it was brought about by the design of the German Government to extend military rule over a great portion of the world, and thus to menace British institutions and popular rule in this country as in every other part of the Empire.

During the progress of the war, as at its beginning, the utter disregard of treaty obligations, and the deliberate use of methods which for generations have been outlawed by civilization, have intensified the feelings of Britons and brought home to them very clearly that the struggle is one not only for their Flag and Empire, but for everything that makes life worth living, and that it never can end until proper standards are vindicated, and until the rule of law among nations is restored.

To this end the Province of Ontario, with all other British communities, will exert every possible effort, and will never stop to consider the cost until the cause of freedom has been won for generations to come.

Biographies

RICHARDS, RONALD MACKENZIE.

"Bunny" came to Canada in 1912, and was enrolled in Arts at Trinity College with the class of '16. When the war broke out he was spending his vacation with his mother in England. He promptly enlisted with the London Scottish, and was with that regiment in their famous charge at Ypres. Later, on November 13th, he was struck by a shell and killed instantly. He was the first Varsity man to fall on the battlefields of France. His many friends in Toronto extend their heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing mother.

INGLES, GEORGE LEYCESTER.

George Leycester Ingles, B.A., was born in Toronto, April 23rd, 1886, the son of now the Venerable Archdeacon Ingles. Educated as a boy at Queen Victoria, Toronto Church, and Port Hope Schools, he later took his Arts Course in Trinity College. For two years he was a master at Port Hope, and then took a three-year course at General Theological Seminary, New York. He was ordained deacon in Toronto, 1913, and priest the following year.

Coldwater, Ont., and St. George's Church, Toronto, were the scenes of his ministerial activity. For six years he was a member of the Queen's Own Rifles. In the 1st Canadian Expeditionary Force he was Honorary Captain and Chaplain to his old regiment. After a short illness he died January 1st, 1915, at Salisbury Plain, of spinal meningitis, contracted while in the performance of his duties. In him the country loses a worthy citizen and a manly soldier; and the Church loses a devoted priest.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, FREDERICK LAWRENCE.

Fred Eardley-Wilmot was born at Portsmouth, England, in 1895 and was educated at Cheltenham, his father, Colonel A. Eardley-Wilmot, having been formerly of the Royal Artillery. He came to Canada in the Fall of 1913 and registered in the University of Toronto, completing his first year with honours in Applied Science in the spring of 1914. On the outbreak of the war he immediately enlisted and received a commission in the Princess Patricia's. After reaching France he was attached to the machine gun section of his regiment, and it was in exposing himself to select a machine gun location, that he was killed on March 19th.

ANDREWS, FRED CHARLES.

Frederick Charles Andrews was an old St. Andrew's boy and took his degree from the Faculty of Applied Science in the department of Mining Engineering in 1914. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Leinster Regiment as lieutenant, and spent his first day in the trenches on Christmas Day. He was killed in action on March 16th.

TAYLOR, GEOFFREY B.

Geof. Taylor was one of the best all-round men this University has produced, a celebrated athlete, a distinguished scholar and a gentleman. As a football player he will long be remembered as one of the best linemen the game ever knew, and as an oarsman, the best stroke that ever wore the Argonaut colours. In 1912 he was a close competitor for the Rhodes Scholarship. He went to the front as lieutenant in the 15th Battalion, 1st Contingent, and has been missing since Langemarck.

BASTEDO, ALFRED C.

Alfred Bastedo was one of the first of our undergraduates to obey the call of duty. Soon after war was declared he secured an appointment in the 1st contingent as captain in the 1st Brigade, 4th Battalion. He was wounded in the famous battle of Langemarck on April 26th, and died on May 11th. He was a popular and clever student, and his loss is keenly felt by all the students. He was in the fourth year in Arts, University College. The degree of B.A. was conferred, *in absentia*, at Convocation, May 21st.

ALLAN, HUBERT GORDON.

The pathos of life lies not in its shortness, but in its misuse, long or short. Our hearts were much saddened and perplexed when we learned of Hubert's sudden death in France, owing to spinal meningitis. But with our sorrow and questioning, there was mingled the joy and satisfaction of knowing that his life had been well spent, and in a sense was complete, for he had lived with purpose and result.

He broke off his post-graduate studies in Theology at Edinburgh to take charge of the British Y.M.C.A. at Dieppe. Hubert Allan always found intense interest in working with men, whether abroad or at home. At Toronto Varsity Y.M.C.A. he rendered conspicuous service during his three years as secretary. The high-water mark of success in Bible study was the result of his work. Nine hundred men joined the daily classes. The University sermons, too, were given a bigger place, and were made to be for the whole University, and not merely for the Y.M.C.A. primarily.

GLIDDON, GEORGE CLARENCE.

Capt. Gliddon was born at Rodney, Ont., in 1888, and attended St. Thomas Collegiate Institute. Entering the University of Toronto in Medicine in 1909 he was eleventh in Honours in his first year. He received his M.B. in 1914 and was about to engage in practice in partnership with his brother, who had graduated the previous year. When the war broke out the brothers tossed as to which should go, and would have resumed their project on the return of Capt. Gliddon.

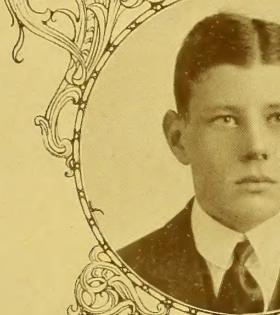
RYERSON, GEORGE CROWTHER.

George Ryerson was a native of Toronto and received all his education in the city. From Upper Canada he entered the Faculty of Applied Science in 1902. He went to the front with the first Canadian Contingent as captain in the 1st Brigade, 3rd Battalion. He was reported killed in action at Langemarck, April 27th. He was a son of Col. G. S. Ryerson, now Surgeon-General in charge of all Red Cross work. A brother, Lieut. Arthur Connaught, who was also a Varsity man, has been mentioned for distinguished conduct. His mother was lost with the Lusitania.

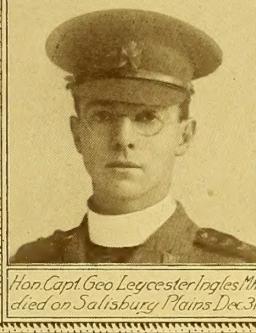
KLOTZ, HERBERT NORMAN.

Norman Klotz was a Toronto boy. He graduated from the Faculty of Applied Science with the class of 1910. He secured an appointment as a lieutenant in the First Brigade, Second Battalion, and was killed in action at that terrible Langemarck, where so many of our Canadian heroes have been sacrificed, on April 27th.

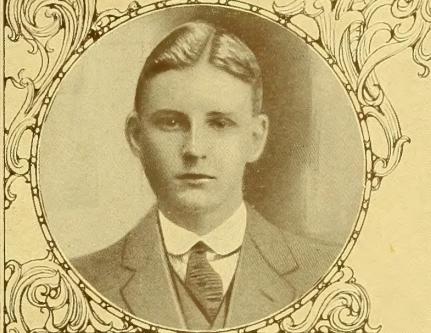
HONOUR ROLL



Ronald Mackenzie Richards, 1st Scot
killed in action near Ypres, Mar. 13



Hon. Capt. Geo. Leicester Ingles, M.A.
died on Salisbury Plains Dec. 31



Lieut. Fred. Lawr. Eardley Wilmet
killed in action Mar. 19, Prin. Pat.



Fred. Charles Andrews, B.A.Sc.
killed in action Mar. 16



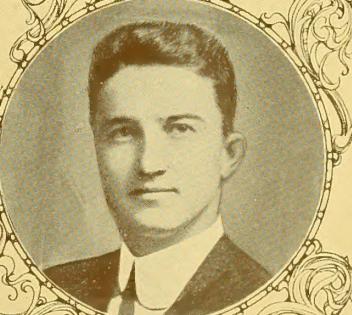
Lieut. Geoffreg B. Taylor
missing since Langemarck



Capt. Alfred C. Bastedo, B.A.
died of wounds May 11



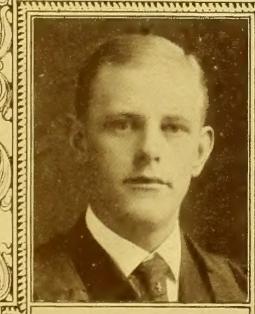
Herbert Gordon Allan, M.A.
died at Dieppe France, Apr. 1915



Capt. Geo. Clarence Gliddon
died of wounds May 14



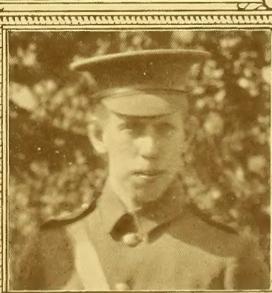
Capt. Geo. Crozier Ryerson, M.A.
killed in action at Langemarck



Lieut. Herb Norm. Klotz, B.A.Sc.
killed in action April 27



Driver Norman Lawless
died from fever Feb. 1915



Lieut. Art. Connaught Ryerson
wounded

Biographies

HAIG, DAVID ELLIOT.

Haig was born at Cypress River, Manitoba, August 23rd, 1891. He attended the Jesse Ketchum Public School in Toronto and the Rural School in Haldimand Township. His later education was gained at Jarvis Collegiate, Toronto, and at Cobourg Collegiate Institute. Before entering the University he taught school for three years. He intended entering the Presbyterian ministry, and was granted his B.A. this year.

BATES, WILLIAM GEORGE HENRY.

Capt. Bates was the son of Rev. William Whately Bates, at one time Anglican Rector at Thornhill, Ont. Graduating from Trinity College School, Port Hope, he came to Trinity University in 1894 and remained until 1896. When the South African war broke out he enlisted as a private, received a commission during the war and was transferred to the Leinsters. With this regiment he went to India after the war. Later he went to Ireland with his regiment and was there married a little over three years ago. He was again on duty in India when the present war broke out.

MUIR, ARTHUR EDWARD.

Born on January 19th, 1889, at Winnipeg, Muir attended the Public School and Collegiate Institute in that city. He registered in Manitoba University and from there was admitted into the Second Year Political Science at the University of Toronto. He was very prominent in athletics, being perhaps the University of Toronto's greatest rugby star. He was probably the best man on the team in 1909 and 1910, among such others as "Moon" Lee and Hugh Gall. After leaving the University Muir was enrolled among the great men of the Argonauts. Neither of his parents is living.

ELLIS, JUDSON HAROLD.

Harold Judson Ellis was a native of Alliston, Ontario. He took the degree of Phm.B. from Toronto in 1913. He enlisted as a private in No. 3 Company, Field Ambulance in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, 1st Contingent, and died of wounds in a hospital in France on May 21st, 1915.

DUNCAN, GEORGE GORDON.

Capt. Duncan was born in 1892 and received his early education at the Public School, Unionville, Ont., and at Markham and Wingham High Schools. He was in business for one year before he entered the Arts Faculty of the University in 1910. In 1911 he was in Medicine. Before volunteering he was on the staff of the Consumers Gas. Co. of Toronto. Duncan served for four years as lieutenant and acting captain in the 36th Peel Regiment.

HELLIWELL, JOSEPH G.

Helliwell was born in Toronto and attended Jarvis Collegiate Institute. Entering the School of Science he received the Diploma of Science in 1910. He was afterward employed by the Canadian Bridge Company at Walkerville. He always took a very great interest in military affairs, and was well known and very popular in Toronto.

LAWLESS, NORMAN.

Born at Hamilton, Ont., Lawless entered the Faculty of Applied Science through the Matriculation Examination. He graduated in 1911 and for three years after was employed as a draughtsman in the sewer section of the City Engineer's Department. He was 27 years of age and resided at 18 Leopold St., Toronto. His parents are both dead.

The following Varsity men have been mentioned for gallant and distinguished service. The pictures of many of them appear among the wounded: Brig-General Mercer, C.B., Lt.-Col. D. W. McPherson, Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman, Lt.-Col. A. E. Ross, Major E. Hardy, Capt. T. H. McKillop, Capt. Alf. Haywood, Lieut. E. Greene, Lieut. A. Ryerson, Lieut. H. Hertzberg, P. G. Brown, D. M. Sutherland, H. H. Burnham.

Many other Varsity men have been wounded, whose pictures we have been unable to obtain. The following figures are interesting: 1060 graduates and undergraduates of the University have enlisted. Of these 18 have been killed and 39 wounded or are missing. Already 62 members of the Faculty have gone on active service.

HONOUR ROLL



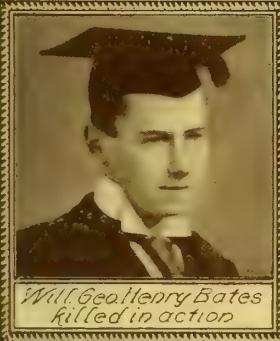
Pte. David Elliot Haig
died from meningitis at Toronto



Lieut Geo Gor Duncan
killed in action May 24th



Pte. Judson Harold Ellis
died of wounds May 21st



Will. Geal Henry Bates
killed in action



Lieut Arthur Edward Muir
killed in action May 25th



Capt Jos Grant Hellswell
killed in action June 18



Lieut Col. John Jen Creelman
wounded



Pte. Robert Brooke Day
wounded



Lieut Halfdan F.H. Hertzberg
wounded



Lieut Fred W MacDonald
prisoner of war



Capt D.H.C. Mason
wounded May 31st



Pte. Geo William Bagley
wounded

The University and the Meningitis Outbreak

H. K. DETWEILER, M.B.

Early in the year, the Medical Service of the Second Division, Militia and Defence, at the Headquarters at Exhibition Camp, was confronted with the fearful fact that Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis had broken out amongst the troops. First one case, then two more, and still another came to the camp hospital in as many days. With a feeling of general *malaise* in the morning, the unfortunate victim was unconscious by the next day, with violent delirium and frightful unrest. Tales of the inroads of this dreaded malady had come from the Canadians at Salisbury Plains, where, according to one report, sixty-five cases developed, with only two recoveries. Prompt action was, therefore, absolutely necessary, and I scarcely need add, prompt action was taken.

Colonel Fotheringham, Assistant Director of Medical Service, in charge of this Division, appealed to the Bacteriological Department of the University of Toronto to take hold of the situation. The response of Professor J. J. Mackenzie, Chief of the Department, and of Dr. Duncan Graham, next in charge, was whole-hearted and energetic. Both were in the busiest period of the academic year, and their work with the classes in Pathology and Bacteriology, respectively, was already making heavy demands upon their time, but with characteristic unselfishness, they devoted themselves to this additional task. Dr. Fitzgerald of the Department of Hygiene, and Dr. Caulfield of the Medical Research Staff, were called in and lent invaluable assistance. Of the utmost importance to the success of the work was the heartiest co-operation of the staff of the Toronto General Hospital, under the Superintendence of Dean Clarke, whose keen personal interest in the undertaking was of the greatest encouragement to those in charge of the work. Dr. Clarke arranged to set aside the entire upper floor of the Emergency Department for the exclusive care of the unfortunate victims of the disease, and those who, otherwise healthy, were found to be "carriers" of the causative organism. It would possibly not be out of place to remind ourselves that this is only one of the many instances illustrative of the value of the existing close relations between the Hospital and the Faculty of Medicine. Finally, mention must be made of the splendid assistance rendered by certain members of the Fifth Year in Medicine, who had volunteered for overseas service as privates in No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station, and who were loaned by the Military authorities.

Few people, aside from the University and Military authorities directly concerned, know much about the tremendous undertaking involved in the scientific investigation of this serious outbreak and the successful prosecution of the fight against its inroads. Only a brief and superficial description of the work planned and accomplished can be undertaken here. In view of the infectious nature of the disease in question, attention was immediately paid to the prevention of its spread. To this end it was necessary to discover the individuals who were harbouring the germs, and thus capable of transmitting them to others more susceptible to the microorganism. That is to say, certain persons are able to carry the germ in the body, but their natural resistance (*immunity*) is such as to prevent it from multiplying and invading the body tissues. These

persons are designated "carriers" by the profession, and the usual site for the bacteria in the carriers is the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. Individuals thus affected may present no symptoms or signs whatsoever. It is easily seen, therefore, that the detection of these carriers among so many men represents a tremendous undertaking. Briefly, the plan followed was to isolate the units in which meningitis had already broken out. The Inglis Building near Exhibition Camp was utilized for this purpose. Soon several hundred men had thus been interned, including, for example, the Nineteenth Battalion, Eaton Machine Gun Battery, and others. These men were then examined carefully, swabs being taken from the mucous membrane of the nose and naso-pharynx. These were planted at once upon plates containing special media for the growth of the *Micrococcus Meningitidis*. Not only were these men thus examined, but a similar procedure was carried out with the cooks, bakers, butchers and others concerned with the feeding of the whole Division.

Meanwhile the University Bacteriological Laboratories were converted into a veritable beehive of activity. Special media must be prepared in enormous quantities; glassware must be recleaned, washed, sterilized and filled, for literally thousands of test-tubes, plates, etc., were used in the work. Special apparatus had to be rigged up to handle the immense volumes of materials. But more exacting still was the examining of the cultures. The plates inoculated at the camp were placed in the laboratory incubators for sixteen hours, and then individually examined. Suspicious colonies of bacteria were marked, films made and stained, and the final identification made under the microscope.

Soldiers, whose inoculations resulted in the growth of the *Meningococcus*, were recorded as carriers, and were immediately transferred to a "carrier camp" established at the Old General Hospital on Gerrard E. As many as sixty-five or seventy were interned there at one time. These men were suitably treated with sprays and irrigations, and remained in quarantine until cultures on four successive days yielded a negative result. When the number of men in quarantine was reduced somewhat, arrangements were made with Dean Clarke to have them transferred to the New General Hospital. The close proximity of the Laboratories to this institution reduced very materially the work of those concerned.

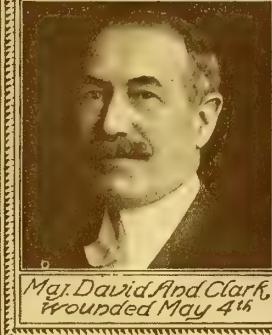
Nor did the University stop here. Acting in conjunction with the authorities of the General Hospital, in which institution the patients actually affected with Meningitis were treated, the Department of Bacteriology undertook to culture the body fluids of the patients, with the three-fold purpose of establishing the diagnosis, ascertaining the progress of the case and preparing a vaccine for its specific treatment. The Department of Hygiene, on the other hand, undertook to supply the Antimeningitis Serum, of which large quantities were used in the treatment of all the cases. In all, 16 cases from Exhibition Camp were admitted, with 8 recoveries. At the time of writing all trace of the disease amongst the troops has disappeared, and the last patient at the Hospital is convalescent.

(Continued on Page 48)

HONOUR ROLL



Pte. Thomas Elgin Seale,
wounded after Langemarck



Maj. David And Clark,
wounded May 4th



Sapper Art Graham Code,
wounded May 3rd



L Corp Melville E. Lobb
prisoner of war



Sapper Geo Ernest Revell
killed in action June 15th



Lieut Geo Reg Forneret
wounded Mar. 15th



Capt. Robert Young Cory
prisoner of war Apr. 26th



Lieut Andrew Jack Gray
wounded May 21st



Capt. Ger. Fran de O'Grady
wounded & missing Apr. 29



Capt. (Hon) Oscar Irwin
prisoner of war May 1st



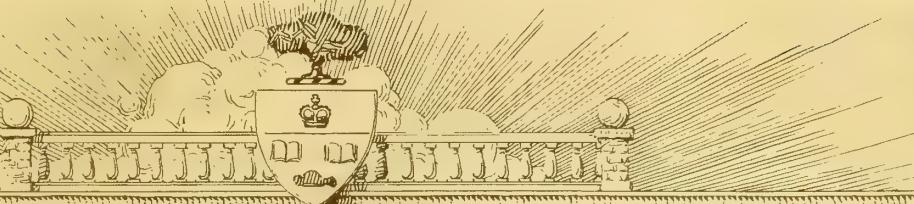
Lieut. Gen. Elliot D. Greene
prisoner of war May 31



Lieut Geo Will. Ballard
wounded at Langemarck

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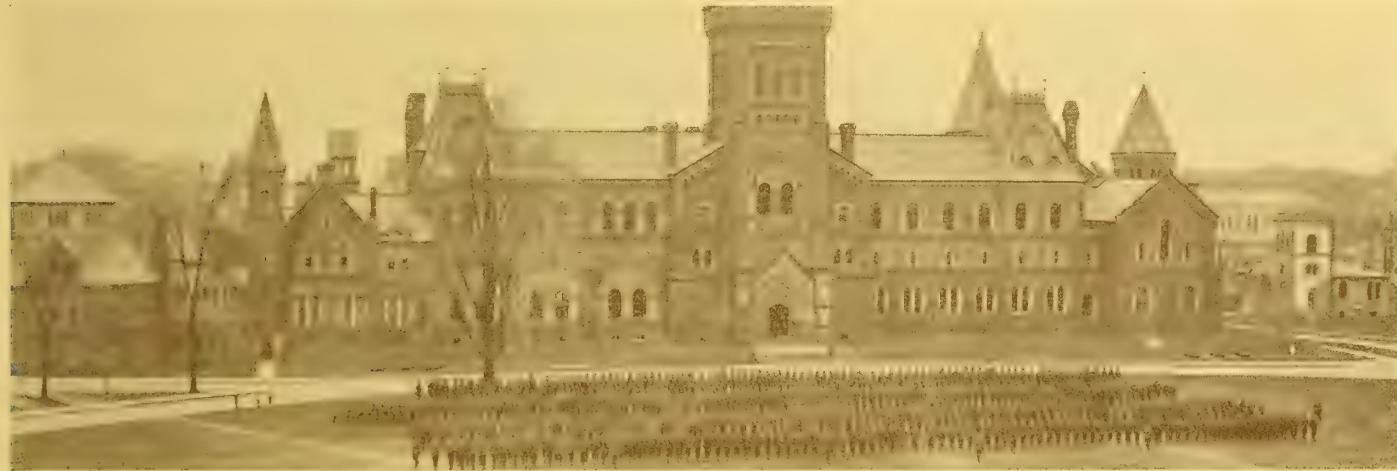
Burbridge, George Harrison, Lieut.; A.S.C.; B.A. (Trin.) '05
 Burden, Henry John, Lieut.; 8 Mtd. R. Miss. Horse; B.A.Sc. '15
 Burford, Miles; On Guard Swiss Front; For. '12-'14
 Burgess, John Frederick, Lieut.; No. 5 F.A.; M.B. '13
 Burke, Frederick Sypher, Capt.; No. 2 G. H. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '11
 Burness, Kenneth C.; 2nd Univ. Co.; Sc. '15
 Burnham, Howard Hampden, Lieut.; M.O. 2 Bde. C.F.A.; M.B. '14
 Burnham, Sidney Smith, Lieut.; "C" 19 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '11
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 Bush, Clayton Elgin, Lieut.; Cyc. Corps, B.A.Sc. '09
 Butters, Thomas Lowell, Capt.; C.A.M.C.; M.B. '13
 Byers, Ellis Stephen; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '17
 Calhoun, John Campbell, Capt.; No. 2 G.H. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '06
 Calverley, Hugh Salvin, Lieut.; 12 Bn. Essex Reg.; Trin. '17
 Cameron, I. H., Col.; Hon. Surgeon King George Hosp.; M.B. '74,
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 Campbell, Duncan Frederick, Major; D.S.O. Black Watch;
 B.A. Trin. '98
 Campbell, Harold Montgomery, Lieut.; 7 C.M.R.; B.A.Sc. '14
 Campbell, P. Gordon Cory, Lieut.; 3 Bde. 15 Bn.; Sc. '14
 Campbell, Robert Alex. Rankine, Sergt.; 30 Bn.; For. '11-'14
 Campbell, Warren Knight, Lieut.; 19 Bn. Am. Col.; Vic. '17
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 Carlisle, Vernon; No. 3 G.H.; Med. '17
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 Carr, Leeming Anderson; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; M.B. '15
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 Cherry, Philip Arthur Barclay; B.S.A. '12
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 Chisholm, John Samuel, Lieut.; A.M.C.; M.B. '99
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 Clark, Thomas Oliver; B.S.A. '12
 Clarke, Frank Walter, Pte.; "A" Coy. 1 Bde. 4 Bn.; Sc. '10-'12
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 M.D., C.M. '00
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 Donley, Henry Gordon; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '17
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 Douglas, Harold M., Pte.; 2nd Univ. Co.; Educ. '15
 Downie, Ralph Waldo, Cpl.; 2 Coy. C.F.E.; Sc. '16
 Dowsley, George William Ogilvie, Capt.; Cl. Hosp. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '99
 Doyle, Richard Hamilton; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '18
 Drew, George Alexander, Lieut.; C.F.A.; U.C. '17
 Duggan, Robert Broddy, Lieut.; 36 Peel Reg.; B.A. (V.) '13
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 Gibson, William Osmund; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A., U.C. '15
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 Gillespie, Robert Steele, Pte.; Div. Cyc. Corps; B.A., U.C. '15
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 Foote, George Edward, Pte.; "B" Co. Cyc. Corps; U.C. '18
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 Forsyth, Roy A., Pte.; "A" 19 Bn.; U.C. '16
 Foster, Harold William Alex., Lieut.; 20th Bn.; LL.B. '09
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 Goodwillie, Frederick Barber, Capt.; 4 Bde. 11 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '94
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 Gordon (Ralph Connor), Charles William, Capt. Chap.; 43 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '83
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 Gordon, Thomas Seton; 2 Univ. Coy.; B.A. (U.) '12
 Gorman, Morley Edward; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; M.B. '15
 Gould, Walter Harvey Russel; 2 Div. Cyc. Corps; B.A.Sc. '15
 Gow, George, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; D.D.S. '99
 Gow, Walter, Lieut.; 35 Bn.; B.C.L. (T.) '96
 Graham, Duncan Archibald Lamont, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; Staff, M.B. '05
 Graham, Stanley Galbraith; No. 4 G.H.; Med. '16
 Grange, James Burness; B.S.A. '13
 Grant, Oswald Wetherald; B.A. (U.) '14
 Grassett, Hugh Alex. McKay, Pte.; 1 Bde. 3 Bn.; Sc. '16
 Gray, Andrew Jack, Lieut.; 3 Bde. 16 Bn.; B.A.Sc. '13
 Gray, Wesley Harold; 4 Bde. C.A.M.C.; Med. '18
 Greene, Elliot A., Lieut.; 9 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '12
 Greene, Gerald Elliot Denbigh, Lieut.; 1 Bde. 3 Bn.; B.A.Sc. '10
 Greenwood, Thomas Hamar, Lt.-Col.; "Welsh Army" Bn.; B.A. (U.) '95
 Greer, George Garnet, Capt.; 2nd Bn.; M.B. '13
 Greer, Samuel Roy, Gnr.; 14 Bty. C.F.A.; Vic. '16
 Grove, Joseph Heywood, L.-Cpl.; Cyc. Corps; B.A. (U.) '14
 Groves, William Abraham, Major; M.O.; B.A. (U.) '99, M.B. '03





- Keeley, Joseph Austin, Capt.; C.E.F.; M.B. '11
 Kelley, Burritt Elmer, Capt.; C.A.M.C.; M.B. '08
 Kelly, Thomas Ewart, Pte.; 1 Bde. 4 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '14
 Kennedy, Henry Alex. Taylor, Lieut.; 23 Reg.; U.C. '16
 Kennedy, Stuart, Pte.; 1 Bde. 2 Bn.; B.S.A. '10
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 King, Vernon; B.S.A. '11
 Kingsford, Maurice Rooke, Lieut.; 20 Bn.; U.C. '15
 Kirkham, Frederick Russell; No. 4 G.H.; M.B. '15
 Kirkup, Norman Nelson; Stretcher B.C. 34th Bn.; Med. '17
Klotz, Herbert Norman, Lieut. (Ob.); 1 Bde. 2 Bn.; B.A.Sc. '10
 Knight, Frederick William, Pte.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; Staff '14-'15 M.A. '15
 Knox, James Edward, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '14
 Kuhring, Gustav Adolf McRobbie, Capt. Chap.; "6" C.M.R.; Occ. (U.), Wyc. '89-'91
 Laidlaw, William Charles, Capt.; Bde. Staff; M.B. '14
 Laing, P. A.; 2 Univ. Coy.; Sc. '05
 Lambert, William Hamilton; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '93
 Lane, Walter Ross; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '17
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 Lang, William Robert, Lt.-Col.; O.C. 2nd Div. C.E.; Staff
 Langrill, Ashton Sill, Major; Devizes Red Cross H.; M.B. '95
 Larmour, John Graham; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Dent. '17
 Lattimer, John Ernest; B.S.A. '14
 Law, R. G., Pte.; "A" 19 Bn.; Vet. '18
 Law, Ralph Melville, Pte.; M.G. Sec. 19 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '14
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 Lent, Roy Walter; M.G. Sec. 20 Bn.; Vic. '17
 Leonard, Thomas D'Arcy, Sergt.; "A" 35 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '15
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 Letts, Frank L., Lieut.; Red Cross in Serbia; M.B. '15
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 Lewis, R. Llewellyn; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Staff
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 Little, William Caruthers; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '17
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 Lobb, Melville Elliot, L.-Cpl.; 1 Bde. 3 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '13
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 Locke, Ward Beecher, Cpl.; No. 2 F.A. C.A.M.C.; Med. '15
 Lord, Leslie; Agri. '16
 Loudon, Louden Brian Melville, Lieut.; Dent. Camp. B.A. (U.) '15
 Lough, Albert Gordon; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; D.D.S. '15
 Lowry, William Herbert, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; M.D., C.M. '01
 Lumsden, John Gordon, Lieut.; No. 5 F.A.; Vic. '16
 Lye, Ossian Gardiner; 2 Univ. Coy.; B.A.Sc. '14
 Lye, Russell Galbraith, Pte.; "A" 19 Bn.; B.A.Sc. '15
 McAlpine, Cyril Douglas Hughes, Capt.; Remount Off.; B.A. (U.) '07
 McBeth, William Lewis Colquhoun, Capt.; No. 2 G.H. C.A.M.C.; Staff, B.A. '07, M.B. '09
 McBride, Earl Stanley; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Dent. '16
 McBride, John, Lieut.; Vet. Corps Imp. Army; B.V.S. '11
 McCallum, Frederick Harold, Pte.; Div. Cyc. Corps; B.A., U.C. '15
 Macaulay, Robert Vernon; 2 Bde. 5 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A.Sc. '12
 McClintock, George Arthur, Br.; 2 Bde. C.F.A.; Sc. '17
 McClinton, William Sinclair, Lieut.; 35 Bn.; Med. '17
 McColl, Ernest Leonard, Major; "C" 7 C.M.R.; B.A. (U.) '15
 McCormdale, John Charles, Pte.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; U.C. '16
 McCormack, Carson Alex. Vivian, Lieut.; 1 Bde. 3 Bn.; U.C. '12
 McCrimmon, Kenneth Howard, Lieut.; 18 Bn.; U.C. '08-'11
 McCuaig, Peter John; Sc. '09
 McCuaig, Oliver Bain, Q.M.S.; 2 Coy. C.F.E.; B.A.Sc. '05
 McCullough, John William Scott, Capt.; Hdqts. Sanitary Advisor; M.D., C.M. '90, D.P.H. '14
 McCurdy, John Alexander Douglas; Aviation Corps; Sc. '07
 McCutcheon, Hugh Edward, Cpl.; 2 Coy. C.F.E.; U.C. '13
 MacDonald, Alexander Edward; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; Med. '16
 Macdonald, Archibald Walter, Lieut.; 19 Bn.; U.C. '06-'07, '08-'09
 Macdonald, Charlton Ewing, Sergt.; Sig. Corps C.F.E.; Sc. '16
 Macdonald, Frederick Wyld, Capt.; 3 Bde. 15 Bn.; U.C. '08-'10
 McDonald, James William; No. 4 G.H.; D.D.S. '15
 McDonald, John Alister, Pte.; 2 Div. Cyc. Corps; Sc. '17
 McDonald, Kenneth Duncan; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A.Sc. '15
 Macdonald, Norman Frederick, Pte.; "B" Cyc. Corps; U.C. '18
 Macdonald, William Ross, Pte.; "A" Div. Cyc. Corps; B.A. (U.) '14
 Macdonell, Ian McLean, Pte.; Div. Cyc. Corps.; B.A.Sc. '15
 MacDougal, Dougal Peter; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '15
 McDougall, Eric Graham; 2 Univ. Coy.; B.Sc. F. '11
 McDougall, Frederic Moore; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '18
 MacDowell, Thain Wendell, Lieut.; 38 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '15
 McEachern, John McFaul, Pte.; No 5 F.A.; Med. '19
 MacFarlane, Athol Herridge, Sc. '16
 McFaul, Alexander McNeil; No 5 F.A.; Med. '19
 McGillivray, Donald, Major; No. 4 G.H.; M.B. '97, M.D., C.M. '99, Staff
 McGillivray, James Edward; No. 5 F.A.; Med. '17
 McGreer, Arthur Huffman, Capt. Chap.; C.F.E.; B.A. (T.) '06, M.A. '09
 MacIntosh, David Graham, Lieut.; 34 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '11
 MacIntosh, Peter Douglas; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '18
 McKay, Ernest George, Lieut.; 19 Bn.; B.A.Sc. '12
 Mackenzie, Alexander John, Major; M.O. 3 Bde. 15 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '96, M.B. '00, Staff
 Mackenzie, Archibald Edward; 4 Bde. 13 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '17
 Mackenzie, Douglas Fraser, Pte.; Sig. Sec. 35 Bn.; U.C. '17
 Mackenzie, George Lawrence Bissett, Lieut.; 35 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '13
 Mackenzie, John Joseph, Supernumerary; No. 4 G.H.; B.A. (U.) '86, M.B. '99, Staff
 Mackenzie, J. W.; 4 Bde. 13 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '17
 McBain, James William, Capt.; O.C. O.T.C. Bristol; B.A. (U.) '03, M.A. '04
 McDiarmid, G.; 29 Bn.; M.D. '86
 McDonald, Ronald; B.S.A. '12
 McKenzie, Kenneth George, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '14
 McKenzie, Wilfred Lawrence; No. 5 F.A.; Med. '18
 McKeough, William Stewart, Lieut.; 18 Bn.; Med. '17



McKeown, Patrick Walter Hughes, Lt.-Col.; No. 4 G.H.; Staff M.D., C.M. '89
 McKillip, Thomas Henry, Capt.; No. 2 F.A. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '13
 McKinley, Francis Aloysius; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '17
 McKinnon, William Thomas Morris, Major; Cl. Hosp. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '03
 McLaren, Charles Henry, Lt.-Col.; 2 Bty. C.F.A.; LL.B. '05
 McLaren, George Hagarty; M.O. 3 Bde. 15 Bn.; M.D., C.M. '99
 McLay, James Franklin, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; B.A. (U.) '11, M.B. '13
 McLay, Samuel McMurrich, Lieut.; 7 F.A.; M.B. '10
 Maclean, Allan P.; Sc. '17
 McLean, George Alexander, Pte.; "A" 19 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '15
 McLean, Norman Jennings, Lieut.; Div. Supply Col.; B.A. (U.) '12
 McLean, William Taylor; M.B. '10
 McLeod, John George, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '04
 McLeod, Neil, Capt.; No. 2 G.H. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '07
 McMane, Charles; 2 G.H.; M.B. '05
 McMane, Charles, Capt.; C.A.M.C.; M.B. '05
 McMahon, John Alva; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. (U.C.) '15
 McMillan, Kenneth Alexander; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. (U.C.) '15
 McNab, Wilfrid Joseph; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; St.M. '17
 McNair, Allen Young; No. 4 G.H.; Med. '15
 MacNevin, William Gordon; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; D.D.S. '15
 McPhedran, John Harris, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; Staff M.B. '07
 MacPhee, Neil, Pte.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; U.C. '16
 MacPherson, Angus W., Capt.; C.E.F.; B.A. '04, M.B. '07
 McPherson, David William, Lt.-Col.; No. 12 F.A. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '95
 MacPherson, Stuart MacDonald; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '18
 McSloy, James Ivan, Lieut.; 14 Bty. 4 Bde. C.F.A.; Sc. '10
 McTaggart, Henry Allen, Sergt.; X-ray Operator No. 4 G.H.; Staff B.A. (U.) '07, M.A. '08
 MacTavish, Herbert James, Sergt.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; Sc. '10
 McVean, Harold Currie; 35 Bn.; Med. '19
 McVicar, Charles Stanley, Major; No. 4 G.H.; Staff, M.B. '07
 McVickar, Frederick; R.C.D.; B.Sc.F. '13
 McWilliams, Victor Howard, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '00
 Mabson, Frank V.; 2 Univ. Coy.; Occas. (V.) '15
 Machell, Hubert Eric, Sergt.; "A" 19 Bn.; B.A. (T.) '15
 Machell, Maurice Irving, L-Cpl.; "A" 19 Bn.; B.A. (T.) '13
 Macklin, Alfred Hope, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '96
 Maddock, Charles Orville, Pte.; 18 Bn.; Sc. '18
 Magann, George Loranger, Lieut.; D.A.C. C.F.A.; Sc. '15
 Magwood, John Pomeroy, Pte.; E. M. Gun Bty.; Vic. '17
 Mahaffy, Kenneth Arnold, Lieut.; 1 Bde. 1 Bn.; U.C. '15
 Malcolm, Archibald Grant, Pte.; No. 5 F.A.; U.C. '18
 Malloch, William John Ogilvie, Major; No. 4 G.H.; B.A. (U.) '91, M.B. '96, Staff
 Mallory, Frederick Rous, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; D.D.S. '00
 Manion, Robert James; C.A.M.C.; M.D., C.M. '04
 Manning, Henry Gordon, Lieut.; B.E.F.; B.A. (V.) '09, Staff
 Marani, Ferdinand Herbert, Lieut.; 1 Bde. 3 Bn.; Sc. '16
 Marcy, William James Morden, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '09
 Marlow, Frederick William, Lt.-Col.; A.D.M.S.; M.D., C.M. '00
 Martin, Charles Courtland, Lieut.; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. (U.C.) '15
 Martin, Charles Kirwin Crawford, Lieut.; 15 Bty. 4 Bde. C.F.A.; Trin. '17
 Martin, Edward Austin Hamilton, Lieut.; M.G. Sec. 37 Bn.; B.A. (T.) '13
 Martin, Herbert Carl; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; M.B. '15
 Martin, James E., Capt.; 1 Cont. C.E.F.; M.D., C.M. '01
 Mason, Douglas Herbert Campbell, Capt.; 3 Bn.; B.A.Sc. '08
 Masson, Duncan Morrison; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '16
 Matthews, Frederick James; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '16

Mavety, Albert Franklin, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '12
 Mayberry, Frederick Coates, Gnr.; Hdqts. 4 Bde. C.F.A.; Sc. '17
 Meech, Richard George, Pte.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; U.C. '16
 Mendizabel, Augustin Ranulfo; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '16
 Menzies, Percival Keith, Capt.; No. 2 G.H. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '10
 Mercer, Malcolm Smith, Brig. Gen.; O.C. 1 Bde.; B.A. (U.) '85
 Merritt, Robert Norris, Major; 14 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. (U.) '98
 Merritt, William Hamilton, Lt.-Col.; 4 Bde. C.F.A.; M.D., C.M. '88
 Merry, Frank Stuart; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '16
 Mickleborough, Kenneth G.; Med. '19
 Middleton, John Joseph, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '12
 Miller, Donald Johnston; 4 Fd. Coy. C.E.; Sc. '10
 Mills, Stanley Gordon, Capt.; 25 Bn.; B.A. (V.) '06, M.B. '08
 Milne, Wilfrid Campbell, Sergt.; No. 4 G.H.; B.A. (U.C.) '15
 Mitchell, Charles Hamilton, Lt.-Col.; G.S.O. Div. Hdqts.; C.E., B.A.Sc. '94
 Mitchell, Richard Arthur, Pte.; No. 5 F.A. C.A.M.C.; Trin. '16
 Moffit, Louis W., Capt. Chap.; No. 2 S.H.; Vic. '15
 Mollins, Vernon Gustan, Gnr.; Hdqts. 4 Bde. C.F.A.; B.A. (U.) '97
 Moon, Athol Alexander; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; M.B. '15
 Morgan, John George; M.B. '13
 Morris, James Ramsey, Lieut.; "C" 38 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '15
 Morton, Francis Vivian; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '17
 Morton, George Victor, Lieut.; 38 Bn.; D.D.S. '13
 Moss, Thomas, Lieut.; 5 D. Gds.; B.A. (U.) '08
Muir, Arthur Edward, Lieut. (Ob.); 3 Bde. 15th Bn.; U.C. '11
 Munro, Alan Hugh, Sapper; 5 Coy. C.F.E.; B.A.Sc. '11
 Murray, Donald Walter Gordon; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '19
 Murray, Harold Gladstone; No. 4 G.H.; B.A. U.C. '15
 Murton, Harry Stephen, Sapper; 2 Coy. C.F.E.; B.A. (U.) '07
 Musson, George, Capt.; No. 2 F.A. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '95
 Nasmith, George Gallie, Lt.-Cpt.; Water and San. Advisor, Div. Hdqts.; B.A. (U.) '00, M.A., Ph.D. '03
 Neff, E. A., Capt.; 4 Bde. 9 Bn.; Med. '07
 Nettleton, Edwin; 34 Bn.; Med. '17
 Nettleton, John Morris, Capt.; M.B. '10
 Newman, R. E.; No. 4 G.H.; U.C. '14-'15
 Nichol, Frederick Thomas, Lieut.; 4 Bde. 11 Bn.; B.A.Sc. '11
 Nicholson, William Freeman, Capt.; 19 Bn.; M.B. '10
 Noble, William Garnet; No. 5 F.A.; Vic. '18
 Norris, Armine Frank Gibson, Pte.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; Sc. '17
 Norwich, Arthur Caven; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; Med. '16
 Norwich, Harry Ben; 2 Div. Cyc. Corps; Sc. '16
 Nourse, Clifford Bennett, L. Cpl.; P.P.L.I.; B.S.A. '15
 Nyblett, Harold Grant Marvesyn, Capt.; Depot Coy. C.A.M.C.; M.D., C.M. '96
 O'Brian, Geoffrey Stuart, Lieut.; 4 Bde. C.M.R.; U.C. '16
 Odell, John William, Lt.-Col.; Ammun. Col. (Halifax); B.A. (U.) '92
 Odum, Victor W., Lt.-Col.; 7 Bn.; Arts (V.)
 Ogden, Charles Erskine, Pte.; 1 Bde. 3 Bn.; U.C. '10-'12
 O'Grady, Gerald Francis de C., Capt.; 2 Bde. 8 Bn.; U.C. '06-'07
 Orde, Reginald John, Br.; 2 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. (T.) '13
 Ormsby, John Antony Minian, Lieut.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; Sc. '16
 Orr, Howard William; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '18
 Osborne, Henry Campbell, Capt.; Hdqts. Staff; B.A. (T.) '96, M.A. '04
 Osler, Sir William; Ad. Head Can. Mil. Hosp.; D.C.L. (Hon.) '02, L.L.D. (Hon.) '03
 O'Sullivan, Paul Michael; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; B.A. (U.) '10, M.A. '11, M.B. '15
 Outerbridge, Leonard Cecil, Capt.; 35 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '11
 Overend, S. A., Staff Sergt.; 5 F.A.; M.D., C.M. '06
 Owen, Cecil Colbeck, Capt. Chap.; B.A. (U.) '86
 Owen, Francis; Prin. Pats. L.I.; B.A. (V.) '07, M.A. '08, Staff
 Owen, Harold Heber, Lieut.; Act. M.O. N.S. Highlanders; Med. '17



Panter, John S., Gnr.; Hdqts. 4 Bde. C.F.A.; Sc. '16
 Panton, Kenneth Douglas, Capt.; No. 3 F.A. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '04
 Park, Frank Stewart, Lieut.; S.H.; B.A. (U.) '09, M.B. '11
 Parkinson, Norman Frederick, Cpl.; 13 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A.Sc. '13
 Parlow, Allan Edward, 2nd Lieut.; 19 Bn. London Reg. (St. Pancras); B.Sc.F. '13
 Parsons, Harold Campbell, Major; No. 4 G.H.; B.A. (T.), M.A. '04, M.D., C.M. '92, Staff
 Parsons, Johnston Lindsay Rowlett, Major; 28 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '97
 Paterson, Edwin Burton, S. Sgt.; No. 2 F.A. C.A.M.C.; Phm.B. '12
 Patterson, Murray Hume, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '14
 Patton, Harold Smith; 2 Univ. Coy.; B.A. (U.) '12
 Paul, Reginald, Sergt.; "8" C.M.R.; M.B. '15
 Paul, Richard Corley; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; For. '18
 Pearce, William Melancthon, Lieut.; 3 Bde. 14 Bn.; For. '12-'13
 Pearse, Robin, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; Med. Staff
 Pearson, Lester Bowles; No. 4 G.H.; (V.) '17
 Pearson, Marmaduke Pritchard; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. Vic. '15
 Pennington, Clara Alice; Diet. with Red Cross (Chicago) Nurses; B.A. (V.) '11
 Pentecost, Reginald Sterling, Capt.; No. 2 S.H. C.A.M.C.; B.A. (U.) '07, M.B. '09
 Peplar, Eric, Lieut.; 2 Coy. C.F.E.; B.A. (U.) '11
 Peren, Geoffrey Sylvester, Cpl.; 4 Bde. C.F.A.; B.S.A. '15
 Perry, Frank M., Lieut.; 15 Bn.; Sc. '98
 Pfrimmer, Valentine Ralph; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '16
 Phillips, Harold Lionel; B.S.A. '12
 Phillips, William Eric; B.A.Sc. '14
 Philip, George Rowe, Capt.; No. 2 G.H. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '09
 Philp, Walter Gillespie; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Trin. '18
 Philp, William Melville, Sapper; 2 Coy. C.F.E.; B.A.Sc. '15
 Philpott, Elmore; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '17
 Pilcher, John Wesley, Capt.; C.A.M.C.; M.B. '09
 Platt, Harold Errol Beauchamp, Lieut.; 35 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '13, M.A. '14
 Platt, John Reginald; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Phm.B. '13
 Plummer, John Orme, Lieut.; Royal Enniskillings, Trin. '17
 Poldon, George Harold; No. 4 G.H.; U.C. '17
 Prendergast, D'Arcy Jerome; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Vic. '16, Med. '19
 Preston, John Alexander Victor, Lt.-Col.; 39 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '85, LL.B. '88
 Prewett, Frank James, Pte.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; U.C. '16
 Price, Merritt; 2 Univ. Co.; Arts (V.) '13-'14
 Primrose, Alexander, Lt.-Col.; No. 4 G.H.; Staff, M.B. '89
 Puffer, DeWillet Stanley; No. 4 G.H.; St. M. '16
 Purchas, Claude Martyn Guyon, Gnr.; Hdqts. Staff 4 Bde. C.F.A.; Sc. '17
 Qua, Norman Charleton, Sgt.; 5 M.R.; B.A. (U.) '13, M.A. '14
 Raikes, Richard, Major; 1 Bde. 5 Bn. M.O.; M.B. '81, M.D. '82
 Raley, William Elmsley, Cpl.; 2 Coy. C.F.E.; B.A.Sc. '15

Ramsey, George Harold Stanfield; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '18
 Rankin, Donald Oliver; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A., U.C. '15
 Rawlings, Harry Albin, Cpl.; No. 2 F.A. C.A.M.C.; Med. '16
 Read, Frederick Newton; 2nd Univ. Co.; B.A.Sc. '12
 Reaume, John Stanley; M.G. Sec. 5 Roy. Scots; Med. '18
 Reddick, Joseph Whittier; 4 Bde. 13 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '17
 Redman, William Brighthelm, Sergt.; 5 Coy. C.F.E.; Sc. '15
 Reid, John Spence, Pte.; S.H.; B.A. (V.) '14
 Rennie, George Septimus, Lt.-Col.; A.D.M.S.; M.D., C.M. '89
Revell, George Ernest (Ob.); B.A.Sc. '00, Med. '17
 Rice, George Dwight Lincoln, Pte.; 1 Bde. 3 Bn.; B.A. (V.) '14
 Rice, Lewis Melville, Capt.; C.A.M.C.; B.A. (V.) '11, M.B. '13
Richards, Ronald Mackenzie (Ob.); London Scottish Reg.; Trin. '11, For. '12
 Richardson, Charles Hawthorne, Dr.; 14 Bty. C.F.A.; Vet. '18
 Richardson, Thomas Bedford, Major; A.M.C.; M.D. '90
 Richmond, Andrew Roland Buchanan, Lieut.; Vet. Corps Imp. Army; B.V.S. '11
 Rickaby, Harold Coleman; 2 Univ. Coy.; Arts (U.) '18
 Ridge, William Wray, Pte.; 35 Bn.; Vic. '17
 Ridley, Ethel Blanche, Matron; 2 G.H.; B.A. (T.) '95
 Ritchie, William Wyse, Sergt.; 35 Bn.; Sc. '16
 Rivers, Rupert Elwyn; 35 Bn.; Med. '19
 Roaf, Herbert Eldon, Lieut.; Lon. M. Bde. F.A. R.A.M.C.; M.B. '02, M.D. '05
 Roberts, James Alexander, Col.; O.C. No. 4 G.H.; Staff M.B. '98
 Roberts, James Gershom; No. 4 G.H.; D.D.S. '15
 Robertson, Atholl Stuart; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A., U.C. '15
 Robertson, David Edwin, Capt.; M.O. 1 Bn.; M.B. '07
 Robertson, Ewart John; M.G. Sec. 36 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '14
 Robertson, James Murray, Sergt.; 14 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A.Sc. '14
 Robertson, Lawrence Bruce, Capt.; Cl. Hosp.; B.A. (U.) '07, M.B. '09
 Robertson, Norman Roy, Capt.; 2 Coy. C.F.E.; B.A.Sc. '07
 Robinson, Duncan Strachan, Lt.; A.S.C.; Arts (T.) '04-'06
 Robinson, John Beverley, Lt.; R.F.C.; Arts (T.) '04-'06
 Rochereau de la Sabliere Chas. Eugene; Fr. Army; Occ. '12
 Rogers, Charles Herman; B.S.A. '97
 Rogers, Clive; B.S.A. '13
 Roger, Irving Barclay; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '18
 Rogers, Sidney; B.S.A. '12
 Ross, Archibald Edwin, Lt.-Col.; No. 1 F.A. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '11
 Ross, James Wells, Capt.; 3 Bde. C.F.A.; M.B. '15
 Ross, John Wells; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '17
 Routh, Harold Victor, Lieut.; R.F.A.; Staff (T.) '05-'12
 Rowswell, Arthur Charles; M.B. '13
 Royce, Gilbert, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; B.A. (U.) '94, M.B. '97, Staff
 Rudolf, Robert Dawson, Lt.-Col.; No. 2 G.H. C.A.M.C.; Staff (Med.)
 Russell, Norman Hodgins; No. 5 F.A.; Med. '18
 Russell, Thomas Alexander, Major; C.A.S.C.; B.A. (U.) '99
 Rutherford, Hugh Roswell, Pte.; No. 5 F.A.; B.A., (U.C.) '15



Rutherford, Frank Stewart, Sapper; 2 Coy. C.F.E.; B.A.Sc. '14
 Rutherford, Wilfrid Burke; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; Med. '16
 Rutter, Guy Warwick, Lieut.; 4 C.M.R.; B.A.Sc. '15
 Ryan, John Francis; C.A.M.C.; U.C. '12
 Ryerson, Arthur Connaught, Lieut.; 9 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '17
 Ryerson, Edward Stanley, Major; No. 4 G.H.; Staff, M.D., C.M. '00
Ryerson, George Crowther, Capt. (Ob.); 1 Bde. 3 Bn.; Sc. '02-'05
 Ryerson, George Sterling, Surgeon-General Canadian Red Cross, M.B. '75, M.D. '76, M.D., C.M. (V.) '92
 Ryrie, Evan, Lieut.; 20 Bn.; U.C. '11-'13
 Saer, Edward Harold, Lieut.; 35 Bn.; Arts (T.) '16
 Sale, Charles Edward, Capt.; 18 Bn.; D.D.S. '04
 Sarjeant, Percy Albert; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; Med. '16
 Saunders, Chas. Greatley, Capt.; V.O. 3 Bde. C.F.A.; B.V.S. '01
 Saunders, Kenneth Herbert; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '17
 Saunders, Leslie Boulter; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '13-'14
 Saunders, Robert Porteous, Lieut.; 35 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '08
 Scott, Alexander Gordon, Lieut.; 42 Reg.; B.A.Sc. '15
 Scott, Charles Vincent; No. 5 F.A.; B.A. (U.) '14, Med. '17
 Scott, Wallace Arthur, Lt.-Col.; No. 2 G.H. C.A.M.C.; B.A. '95
 Scott, William John; No. 5 F.A.; Med. '17 [M.B. '98]
 Scudamore, Harold Burt, Pte.; 36 Bn.; Arts (T.) '16
 Scullard, Garner; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; Med. '16
 Seale, Thomas Elgin; C.A.M.C.; Trin. '16
 Seaman, Robert Lloyd; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Vic. '16
 Seamore, Gnr.; 4 Bde. C.F.A.; Agri. '18
 Shannon, Percy Roy; S.B.C. 34 Bn.; Med. '17
 Sharpe, James Harold; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; Med. '16
 Sharpe, Noble Carman, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; B.A. (V.) '09, M.B. '11
 Shaw, Robert Norman; 1 F.A.D.; M.B. '06 [Staff]
 Shepard, Lionel John; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '17
 Sheppard, A. C. T., Cpl.; 4 Coy. C.F.E.; Sc. '07
 Sherwood, Livius Perry, Lieut.; Royal Dragoons; B.A. '07, LL.B. '10
 Shields, Harry James, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; B.A. (U.) '09, M.B. '11, [Staff]
 Shields, Ross Lester, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '11
 Shier, Wesley George; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A.Sc. '15
 Shipton, Joseph Cuthbert, Pte.; "D" Coy. 38 Bn.; B.S.A. '15
 Shortreed, William John, Major; 52 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '09
 Sifton, Clifford, Jr., Lieut.; 14 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. (U.) '15
 Sifton, Wilfred Victor, Lieut.; 4 Bde. C.M.R.; U.C. '17
 Sifton, Winfield Burrows, Lieut.; A.D.C. Hdqts.; B.A. (U.) '10
 Silcox, Ross Phillips, Pte.; 18 Bn.; U.C. '09
 Silcox, William Logan, Capt.; No. 5 F.A.; M.B. '96
 Sime, Adam Watson, Lieut.; M.G. Sec. 35 Bn.; B.A.Sc. '14
 Simmers, Joseph Adolph; 2 Univ. Coy.; Sc. '18
 Simmons, John Lindsay; Hdqts. Staff 4 Bde. C.F.A.; B.Sc. F. '15
 Simon, Keith Myrie Benoit, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '13
 Simpson, Joseph Donaldson, Lieut.; 4 Bde. 10 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '12
 Sinclair, Angus William Roe, Lieut.; Detn. Camp Kapuskasing; U.C. '17
 Sinclair, Charles Eldon, Pte.; Div. Cyc. Corps; B.A.Sc. '14
 Sinclair, Hugh Adams; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. (U.C.) '15
 Sinclair, Ian MacIntosh Rae, Lieut.; 3 Bde. 13 Bn.; B.A.Sc. '17
 Sinclair, Robert Blackburn, Lieut.; 14 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A.Sc. '15
 Smith, Chester Hiram; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '17
 Smith, David King, Major; No. 4 G.H.; Staff M.B. '96
 Smith, Frank Homer, Lieut.; Aviation Corps; (U.C.) '17
 Smith, Frank Roy, Pte.; 2 F.A.; Med. '17
 Smith, George Malcolm, Capt.; Univ. Overseas Bn.; B.A. (U.) '09
 Smith, George Walker Manning, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.D., C.M. '00
 Smith, Harry Roy, Sergt.; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; M.B. '15
 Smith, Issacar Ruben, Lieut.; I.H. Havre; M.B. '12
 Smith, Joseph Roy; S.B.C. 34 Bn.; B.A. (V.) '13, M.A. '14, Med. '17
 Smith, Robert Henry, Capt.; C.A.M.C.; M.B. '98
 Smith, Walter Franklin; M.G. Sec. 19 Bn.; U.C. '17
 Smith, William Glyn; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; For. '18
 Smythe, Conn; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '16
 Snell, Arthur Evans, Major; No. 2 F.A. C.A.M.C.; B.A. (U.) '99, M.B. '02
 Sorley, James Campbell, Pte.; Cyc. Corps; U.C. '16
 Spencer, Clarence Reginald, Capt.; 39 Bn.; B.A. (T.) '05, M.A. '08

Stanley, James Arthur; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; Med. '16
 Stansfield, Norman; A. Vet. Corps; B.S.A. '14
 Staples, Milton Howard; 2nd Univ. Co.; B.A. (U.) '09
 Steacy, Richard Henry, Major Chap.; Div. Hdqts.; Div. (T.) '99
 Stevenson, George Herbert; S.B.C. 34 Bn.; Med. '17
 Stewart, Alan Edgeworth, Sapper; Sig. Corps C.F.E.; B.A.Sc. '12
 Stewart, Douglas Lionel M.; 20 Bn.; Sc. '05
 Stewart, Howard; M.G. Sec. 20 Bn.; Sc. '16
 Stewart, John Murdoch, Capt.; Cl. Hosp. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '14
 Stock, James Joseph, Sapper; Sig. Corps C.F.E.; Sc. '08
 Stoddart, Warren Ormsby; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '18
 Stone, John Douglas; B.A.Sc. '15
 Stone, Robert Spencer; Sig. Instructor; U.C. '17
 Storms, Douglas Hinch, Lieut.; 8 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '15
 Storms, Thomas Harold Douglas; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; B.A. (T.) '10, M.B. '15
 Stover, Charles Bowen, Capt.; 18 Bn.; D.D.S. '06
 Strachan, James Grant; S.B.C. 34 Bn.; Med. '17
 Stratford, George Stacey; 2 Univ. Coy.; Sc. '16
 Strathy, George Stewart, Capt.; Cl. Hosp.; M.D., C.M. '05
 Strathy, Gerard Brackenridge, Lieut. Qt. M.; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; B.A. (T.) '00, M.A. '02
 Strathy, Jeffrey McVicar, Sapper; Sig. Corps C.F.E.; B.A.Sc. '13
 Street, Edwin Rochford, Capt.; Hamps. Res. Reg.; Sc. '98
 Stubbs, Edward John; Imp. Army; M.B. '00
 Sutherland, Donald Mathewson, Major; 1 Bn.; M.B. '03
 Sutherland, James Willis, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; B.A. (U.) '03, M.B. '08
 Suttie, Grant Gerald Lyman Port, Lt.; R.C.D.; Arts (T.) '06-'07
 Swann, Harold Frank, Pte.; 14 Bty. C.F.A.; Vic. '17
 Swinarton, Aylmer Abberfraw, Pte.; "B" Coy. Cyc. Corps; Sc. '16
 Switzer, Arthur W., Pte.; 35 Bn.; Vic. '18
 Sykes, George Frederick; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; Med. '17
 Symington, James Bruce; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '19
 Tate, Harry William; Sc. '09
 Taylor, Alexander Harold; B.A. (U.) '08, M.B. '10
 Taylor, Allan Elsworth; C.M.R.; B.A. (T.) '02, M.A. '03
 Taylor, Edward Harold; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '18
 Taylor, Frederick Norman, Sapper; 1 Coy. C.F.E.; U.C. '16
Taylor, Geoffrey B., Lieut. (Ob.); 3 Bde. 15 Bn.; Sc. '12
 Taylor, Henry Machell, Pte.; "A" Coy. Cyc. Corps; U.C. '16
 Taylor, Robert Edward; Sc. '17
 Taylor, Ross M., Br.; Ammun. Col. 4 Bde. C.F.A.; Vic. '16
 Taylor, Thomas Gardiner; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '18
 Telfer, Allan Foster, L-Cpl.; 2nd Univ. Co.; B.A. (U.) '13
 Teskey, Frank Clifton; 2 Univ. Coy.; B.A. (U.) '14
 Thomas, Alan Miller; 2 Coy. 35 Bn.; Sc. '16
 Thompson, Charles Allen; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '18
 Thompson, D'Arcy Nicholls; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '18
 Thompson, Robert Fleming, Capt. Chap.; 14 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. (U.) '10
 Thompson, S., Gnr.; Hdqts. 4 Bde. C.F.A.; Agri. '16
 Thurston, Arnold Monroe, Gnr.; 4 Bde. C.F.A.; For. '16
 Tilston, Lawrence Byron, Pte.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; B.A.Sc. '15
 Timmins, Reginald Symonds, Lieut.; R.C.D.; Vet. '09-'11
 Tobin, Kenneth Edmund; Sc. '16
 Todd, James Harvey; C.A.M.C.; M.B. '05
 Tom, James Archie; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A.Sc. '15
 Torrance, Robert Douglas, Lieut.; 33 Bn.; B.A.Sc. '12
 Townsley, William Allan, Lieut.; 16 Bty. C.F.A.; B.S.A. '15
 Trebilcock, John Archibald, Gnr.; 4 Bde. C.F.A.; B.Sc.F. '15
 Trivett, Alex. Christopher Sargent, Pte.; Div. Cyc. Corps; B.A. (U.) '12, M.A. '13, (Wyc.)
 Twidle, Elfric Asby, Sergt.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; B.A.Sc. '14
 Turner, Edward Allan, Lieut.; A.S.C.; Arts (T.) '17
 Tytler, William Howard, Capt.; No. 2 G.H. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '09
 Unwin, Garton Herbert; B.S.A. '09
 Utley, Reginald Albert; 2nd Univ. Co.; Science '07-'08
 Van Wyck, Hermon Brookfield, Sergt.-Maj.; No. 4 G.H.; B.A. Vic. '12, M.B. '15
 Vaux, Francis Leonard, Lt.-Col.; Shorncliffe Hosp.; M.D., C.M. '85
 Vernon, Arthur Arundell Harcourt, Pte.; A Coy. Cyc. Corps; Sc. '18
 Wainright, Claude S.; B.E.F.; M.D. '01
 Walker, Frank Muir, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '13

- Walker, George Elder; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '17
 Walker, Harold Coleman, Lieut.; R.F.A.; U.C. '15
 Wallace, J. S. Moffat, Pte.; Sc. '17
 Wallis, Hugh Macdonell; Sc. '12-'13
 Wallis, Hugh M., L.-Cpl.; 4 Bde. 16 Bn.; Science.
 Wallis, J. H., L.-Cpl.; 4 Bde. 16 Bn.
 Wallis, James Harold; Sc. '11-'13
 Walsh, Harris Leamon, Lieut.; 36 Bn.; B.A. (T.) '05
 Walsh, Stanley Young; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; M.B. '15
 Ward, John Wilmot; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '17
 Warren, C. H., Major; A.M.S., M.D. '01
 Warren, Percival Sydney; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Trin. '17
 Wasson, Everett Lawrence; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '13-'15
 Watson, Benjamin Phillip, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; Med. Staff
 Watson, McClelland Barry, Lieut.; R.E. Imp. Army; B.A.Sc. '11
 Watson, Philip Caiger; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '18
 Watts, Frederick Earle, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; Staff, M.B. '04
 Watts, Wilfred John, Lieut.; 12 Bn. Roy. Warks; B.A., (U.C.) '15
 Wearne, Harry; No. 5 F.A.; B.S.A. '11
 Webster, Douglas Barr; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '19
 Webster, Howard, Sergt.; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A.Sc. '13
 Wells, Charles Archibald; 4 Bde. 13 Bty. C.F.A.; Med. '17
 West, William Ralph; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. (U.C.) '15
 Whaley, Allyn Bellamy; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '16
 Wheelock, Charles Herbert, Pte.; M.G. Sec. 35 Bn.; Sc. '16
 White, James Walker, S. Sgt.; No. 2 F.A. C.A.M.C.; Phm.B. '99
 White, Oliver Clayton; B.S.A. '10
 Whittemore, William Lawrence, Lieut.; M.O. 19 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '09, M.B. '11
 Wigle, Douglas St. John, Lieut.; 18 Bn.; Med. '17
 Wigle, Ernest Solomon, Lt.-Col.; 18 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '84
 Wilcocks, William Stanley; Sc. '16
 Wilkes, James Frederick Ransom, Tr.; King Ed. Horse; Trin. '11-'13
 Wilkes, Maurice Fisken, Pte.; "A" Coy. 19 Bn.; B.A. (U.) '13
 Wilkie, Charles Stuart, Capt.; R.F.A.; B.A. (T.) '98 M.A. '10
 Wilkins, Elwin Dean, Pte.; 5 F.A.; Arts (T.) '16
 Wilkinson, Harold Reid, L.-Cpl.; Eaton M.G. Bty.; U.C. '11-'13
 Wilkinson, William Alvy, Br.; Ammun. Col. 4 Bde. C.F.A.; B.A. (V.) '15
 Williams, Jack Northmore; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '16
 Williams, Mark; 2 Univ. Coy.; Arts (U.) '17
 Williams, Ralph E., Gnr.; Hdqts. 4 Bde. C.F.A.; Sc. '16
 Williams, Ralph Hodder; 2 Univ. Co.; Staff
 Williams, Sidney Elton; Hdqts. 4 Bde. C.F.A.; For., U.C. '11
 Williams, Thomas John, Cpl.; 4 Bde. 14 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A. (T.) '15
 Willoughby, Henry Albert George, Capt.; 33 Bn.; B.A. (V.) '10, Willows, Clarence Elliott; B.A. (V.) '14 [M.A. '11
 Wilson, "Dutch" H. M., Sergt.; M.G. Sec. 15 Bn.; Sc. '15
 Wilson, George Ewart, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; Staff, M.B. '03
 Wilson, John Samuel; 7 Bde. 26 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '16
 Wilson, Malcolm James; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; B.A. (U.) '13, Med. '16
 Wilson, Manton Anderson, Pte.; 4 Bde. 14 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A., Wilson, Norman King, Lieut.; R.A.M.C.; M.B. '07 [Vic. '15
 Wilson, William Robert, Pte.; No. 5 F.A.; U.C. '18
 Wilson, William Tully; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; U.C. '18
 Wing, Ross Hamilton; No. 4 G.H.; Dent. '16
 Wishart, David Edmund Staunton, Sgt.-Maj.; No. 2 Cas. Cl. Sta.; B.A. (U.) '09, M.B. '15
 Wodehouse, Robert Elmore, Major; S.O. Div. Hdqts.; M.D., C.M. '06
 Wood, James Henry, Capt.; No. 2 S.H. C.A.M.C.; M.B. '08
 Wookey, Harold William, Capt.; No. 4 G.H.; M.B. '13, Staff
 Worthington, Alan Niven, Lieut.; 3 Bde. 13 Bn.; Sc. '09-'11
 Worthington, Sir Edward Scott, M.V.O.; R.A.M.C.; (T.) M.D., C.M. '97
 Wright, Charles Stewart, Lieut.; A.M.C.; M.B. '10
 Wright, Newton R., Lieut.; Detn. Camp, Kapuskasing; Vic. '16
 Wrong, Harold Verschoyle, Lieut.; Lancs. Fusiliers; B.A. (U.) '13
 Wylie, John Francis Arthur; No. 4 G.H.; Phm.B. '03
 Wyman, Hugh Kennedy; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; B.A.Sc. '15
 Yellowlees, Norman James Lang, Capt. Adj.; No. 4 G.H.; B.A. (U.) '07, M.B. '09
 Young, John Francis; 7 Bde. C.F.A.; Sc. '17
 Young, Martin de Bude, Lieut.; 7 Bn. King's Own Scot. Borderers; Trin. '17
 Young, Thomas William Herbert, Lt-Col.; M.O. 2 Div. Eng.; M.D., C.M. '94
 Young, Theodore John; 7 Bde. 25 Bty. C.F.A.; Sc. '18
 Zwick, Frank Fraser, 50110; No. 2 Qn. Hosp. C.A.M.C.; Med. '16
 Y.M.C.A.
Allan, Hubert Gordon (Ob.); Y.M.C.A. Dieppe; B.A. (U.) '09, M.A. '13
 Bennett, Stewart Gordon; Y.M.C.A. Rouen; B.A.Sc. '14
 Carrie, Cyril Richard; Y.M.C.A. Dieppe; B.A. (U.) '11, M.A. '12
 Graham, Frederick Taylor; Y.M.C.A. Kapuskasing; B.A. (V.) '13
 Finland, William; Y.M.C.A. Ex. Camp; B.A. (U.) '12, M.A. '13
 McQueen, William Norman; Y.M.C.A. Belleville; B.A. (U.) '12, M.A. '13
 Ross, William Andrew; Y.M.C.A. Guelph; B.A. (U.) '13, M.A. '14



Brigadier-General Mercer.

Serbia's Part in the Great War

MR. GEORGE TREVELYAN.

While the eyes of the world have been fixed upon the martyrdom of Belgium in the north-west of Europe, in the obscure south-east another little nation has been standing in the gap, with more success, in its resistance to the wave of German aggression, which was to have laid all Europe at its feet, from Paris to Constantinople. It can scarcely be doubted that this design would have succeeded both to North-West and to South-East, had it not been for the heroism of these two little peoples, Belgium and Serbia, in defending their own rights and liberties against the wanton and long-planned aggression of mighty neighbours. But whereas Belgium could not resist the onrush of a million of the best German troops, moving in all the mechanical panoply of modern scientific war, Serbia has successfully thrust half a million Austrians out of her territories, and captured 60,000 of them as prisoners of war.

Another difference between Belgium and Serbia is that whereas both were self-governing democracies, and therefore unwilling to be absorbed by the German and Austrian despotisms respectively, the type of social and political democracy was very different in the two cases. Belgium is a highly industrialised community, developed on the modern economic, intellectual and social pattern; and having no ambitions it was pacific and unprepared for war. Serbia on the other hand is a nation of peasant freeholders of the mediaeval Swiss type, without industrialism, machinery or any considerable middle or upper class. Serbia's "stout yeomen" are apt and trained to war, since she has only recently won her liberties from the Turk, and has still to release half her people from the yoke of the Austrian.

In the summer of 1914 the heir to the Austrian throne was murdered in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Austrian subjects of the South-Slav race, stung to this wicked madness by the tyranny their country endured. There is every likelihood that the police connived at the murder, for the unfortunate Arch-Duke was hated by the reactionary parties of Austria-Hungary because he wished to extend a more liberal policy to the subject races of the Empire. The Agram and Friedjung trials of 1908-9 have shown that the Austro-Hungarian foreign office and police are forgers, ready to murder men on fabricated evidence. A man like Forgach cannot complain if the government in which he is Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is suspected of conniving at assassination. It is at least a very suspicious circumstance that twice in one day the police should accidentally let a murderer get so close to the Arch-Duke as on that fatal June 28, 1914.

Be that as it may the Serbian government had nothing to do with the crime. M. Passich, the premier, is a man of a very different type from the Austrian statesmen of to-day or the Serbian regicides of ten years ago. It is impossible to imagine him countenancing murder. And for what should Serbia have precipitated a crisis this year, when she had not yet recovered from the ghastly wounds of the Turkish and Bulgarian wars of 1912-13? It was because Serbia was still exhausted by those wars that Austria chose the moment to send her an ultimatum that no country could accept, and so force on a war.

The invasion of Serbia was to be a "punitive expedition". The punishment, in the first weeks of the war, took the form of murdering from two to three thousand civilians, men, women and children, of whom a large number were burnt alive, while many had their eyes gouged out and others were subjected to nameless atrocities. These ghoulish acts were permitted and encouraged on the ground that the Serbians were a "barbarous" people, a race of assassins, not fit to live at the same end of Europe as Viennese "culture" and Buda-Pesth morality.

The worst atrocities were committed in the middle of August in the extreme North-West corner of Serbia, into which the invaders first penetrated, in the villages around Shabatz and Losnitza towns. The perpetrators were chiefly Magyars from Hungary. A day or two afterwards the Austro-Hungarian forces were driven out of the district, and the evidence of the atrocities was taken before a commission on which sat, besides Serbian authorities, Doctor Arius van Tienhoven of the Hague, Holland, and Jules Schmidt, engineer and manufacturer of Switzerland. The evidence thus taken has been laid before Europe by the Serbian government in the *Memorandum and Report*, printed in the French language. But the mass of evidence is very much greater than appears even in those documents. I have visited the scenes of some of the atrocities, and copied out a large part of the list of depositions as to the names, ages and fates of the women and children murdered. The statement that 2,000 civilians were massacred in this region in a few days of August is an understatement. Of these, several hundreds were burnt alive.

The Church at Shabatz stands above a large grave in which the bodies of many murdered civilians were thrown. The bodies of men and women, roped together, were subsequently exhumed and seen by other English and Swiss witnesses. The Church itself had been sacked and defiled. The large stone altar had been laboriously thrown down, as well as the monuments on the walls. The profanation of churches was very general in this district, as I found in the villages between Valjevo and Shabatz. The atrocities and profanations aroused great indignation in many of the South-Slav regiments in the Austrian army itself. In one church these soldiers left a pile of small coins "to rebuild the Church" on the altar which their companions in arms had thrown down.

Shabatz itself, a prosperous little town of 15,000 inhabitants in July last, the richest for its size in Serbia, contained, when I was there in January, just 300 inhabitants; the rest have fled. The town itself lies in ruins, a quarter of the houses having been burnt to the ground and the remainder more or less structurally injured. The sack has been most thorough. All the houses lie open, the doors knocked in, and we searched house after house without finding a room that had not been gutted. The Austrians piled the furniture on waggons and took it across the seven pontoon bridges they had thrown across the broad waters of the Save. They also carried off 2,000 of the civilians into Austria to an unknown fate. In Belgrade they acted in much

the same way as regards sacking, though they did not destroy Belgrade so completely as Shabatz and Losnitz. Everything in the national Museum except one case of Roman relics, and much of the most valuable furniture and pictures in the Serbian capital were packed up and sent into Austria.

The first occupation of Shabatz and Losnitz in the middle of August came speedily to an end. But in October and November the Austrians made a much more serious advance into the interior of Serbia, owing to the running short of the artillery ammunition of the Serbian army. They pushed on past Valjevo into the mountain country within a few days' march of Kraguevatz, the arsenal where the Serbians make all their small-arm ammunition. The removal and destruction of this arsenal had actually begun, so probable did the arrival of the Austrians appear to be. It seemed only a matter of a few days or weeks at most, before the country would be at the feet of the conquerors.

During this advance the Austrians looted almost every farm or house that they entered, and burnt the stores of grain they did not use, and destroyed the mills and agricultural machinery.

One scene of devastation is very like another, and after a few days in a ravaged country the fact that every house has been gutted ceases to arouse surprise or emotion in the traveller. But I remember well one of the first of these scenes of devastation that I saw and the impression made upon me by a large chemist's shop in a village. The chemist and his wife, who had returned after the retreat of the Austrians, took me over their ruined house. It was a large building, well fitted up both on the private side and in the professional premises. It had been stored just before the war began, with many hundred pounds' worth of medical goods. The Austrian officers had been quartered there, and they had celebrated their stay by smashing, or permitting to be smashed, not only everything on the private side of the house, but the whole medical paraphernalia in the dispensary rooms. The sight of the deliberate destruction by human malice of the costly mechanism of healing science seemed a refined form of murder. I shall never forget those thousands of little broken bottles.

During the November advance of the Austrian army, though the destruction of property was general, there was no repetition on a large scale of the atrocities in August. Indeed nine-tenths of the inhabitants had fled before the invaders, having been warned by the experience of the atrocities in August what might await them if they stayed in their homes. In this region I only came across one hamlet where a “clan” or group of families had remained behind; the “patriarch” of this group told me that the Austrians had spared them, except that the boys of fifteen years and upwards had been carried off. In this second invasion the Austrians seem to have been rather disconcerted at the disappearance of the inhabitants, which was, however, entirely due to their own conduct in August.

In the latter half of November, when the Austrian had passed Valjevo and was approaching the arsenal of Kraguevatz, the fall of Serbia seemed, as I have said, to be only a matter of days. And with Serbia would have fallen the power and influence of Britain and her allies in the Near East. The retreating Serbians, depressed by the almost total absence of artillery ammunition, seemed in no mood for further resistance. They abandoned without fighting two magnificent positions, long hill ranges overlooking plains, and entrenched for defence, which I saw on my ride from

Valjevo to Shabatz. When they finally turned to bay on the other side of Valjevo, it was not because they had reached any specially good position. Indeed, they did not check their retreat in order to stand on the defensive in a well chosen position; what they did was to turn round and attack the pursuing enemy by a sudden *retour offensif*.

What were the causes of the psychological change that so rapidly changed a retreating and dispirited army into a host of heroes rushing to the attack? In the first place, gun ammunition, procured from foreign countries, had begun to arrive bit by bit in the last days of November. In the second place, the poetical and mercurial temperament of the Serb peasant had been deeply moved by the arrival in their ranks of their own King Peter, an old man over seventy, deaf and crippled, who had some time before handed over the active duties of Royalty to the Crown Prince. A Serbian, and not like so many Balkan Kings a foreigner, he came among his troops at this crisis of the country's fate and addressed them as follows:

“Heroes—You have taken two oaths, one to me your King, and the other to your country. I am an old, broken man on the edge of the grave, and I release you from your oath to me. From your other oath no one can release you. If you feel that you cannot go on, go to your homes, and I pledge my word that after the war, if we come out of it, nothing shall be done against you. But I and my sons stay here”

At these words the army of emotional peasants, brought up on the national ballad poetry of the Doušan and Marko cycle, and stirred by the sense that the fate of their country hung upon a thread, clamoured to be led back against the enemy. The change in the soldiers' morale coincided with the change in the plans of Marshal Putnich, who had just withdrawn his right wing from Belgrade, so shortening his too extended hundred-mile line, in order to be able to hit effectively at the centre of the advancing Austrians; for they meanwhile were weakening their centre in order to effect a circular movement to surround the enemy on the well-known German plan. At the unexpected onslaught of the Serbians, the Austrian centre gave way at once, and the two wings after very severe fighting.

Then the great flight to the Drina, Save and Danube went on without a pause till by December 12 not an invader was left on Serbian soil. “Flight” is scarcely the word for 400,000 men wading day and night through two or three feet of mud. I followed one of the many roads by which they fled, that which leads from Valjevo to Shabatz, a distance of forty miles. The first day the mud was so deep everywhere that we could not trot our horses at all, and the second day was but little better. It was nearly a month after the Austrians had passed that way, but there were ammunition wagons, with the priceless shells ready in the lockers, still stuck in the mud, unguarded by the lonely roadside. Every now and then there was a cannon, though most of these had been taken off to Kraguevatz arsenal, where I saw sixty of them, or else to the front, where the Serbians were employing many of the captured batteries. Every two hundred yards on the average was a dead horse or ox, half buried in the mud. The men had all been buried, except a few left unnoticed in stream beds near the road. Taken with the ruined houses, the birds of prey, and masterless, hungry, guilty-looking dogs, it was as foul a picture of the track of war as could well be imagined in Belgium, Poland, or Hell itself. But here at least freemen fighting for their land had triumphed

over the horde of unwilling slaves driven by military discipline to the work of destruction and tyranny.

Any one who has seen samples of the 60,000 Austrian prisoners in Serbia will have some idea of the character of the Austrian army. Speaking at least six different languages, they do not represent a "nation", like France, Germany, or Serbia. Only the German Austrians and Magyar Hungarians have any heart in this war. The speakers of the other languages,—South-Slav, Czech, Roumanian, Italian—are indifferent or hostile to the cause for which they have been herded to fight. While all goes well they fight—what else can they do if they do not wish to be shot?—but when they see the opportunity to surrender they are ready to embrace it, and when they are prisoners they have no wish to escape and to fight again. One of the things that encouraged the Serbian generals to decide upon the *retour offensif* in December, was the remarkable fact that even while the Austrians were making their victorious advance, many of their outposts kept surrendering to the Serbian rearguards. A story was current of two Serbians, left behind in the retreat, crying out to four Austrians, "We surrender"; whereupon the Austrians held up their hands, crying, "No, we want to surrender to you".

These prisoners wander about Serbia, unguarded in many cases, almost unguarded in others, on perfectly good terms with the inhabitants, and expressing the keenest desire not to have to fight again for a cause that is in no sense theirs. The difficulty of clothing and lodging them is very great, for clothing and lodging are lacking for the Serbians themselves, whether civilian refugees or fighting soldiers. The prisoners, like their captors, have no change of clothes, and are in many cases but poorly lodged. If they are not well fed they are not starved, for coarse food is fairly abundant in those parts of Serbia which have not been ravaged by

the war. At Nish I visited the big prisoners' barracks, and though they were sleeping on straw they were better lodged than the Serbian troops next door to them. But they and the Serbians were both in wretched estate, and the epidemics now prevalent in Serbia are the result. Many of the prisoners came with the diseases on them, and the scores of thousands of refugees, fleeing from the Austrian cruelty, made a state of things in which disease could not be avoided.

In the hospitals the Serbians accord their prisoners absolute equality of treatment with their own men. I have visited a dozen different hospitals, some with beds, change of clothes and good accommodation, others horrible places, with straw only and no change of clothes, the man's own soiled military overcoat for the only bed covering. But in every case the Austrians were lying side by side with the Serbians, and I heard of no case of distinction being made against the wounded enemy.

The wards of one of these Serbian hospitals leave an indelible impression of the useless horror of this war, from the point of view of the splendid peasant races whom it is maiming and massacring. There they lie in rows, suffering and maimed, halt and blind, dying and those who would fain die, speaking half a dozen different languages, Serbian and Austrian all equals and friends in common human misery, all devoted to their devoted nurses.

The Serbian peasant, when he comes to die, does not ask for priest or sacrament as in the West, but most eagerly when his death day has dawned presses the nurse to put into his hand the holy, lighted taper, ere it be too late. Closed in his stiffening fist, the taper burns away as he gasps out his life, in the reverent silence of the rest of the ward. A symbol of departure that no one can watch unmoved. "Out, out, brief candle!"





No. 2 Clearing Hospital

DR. C. K. CLARKE, *Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.*

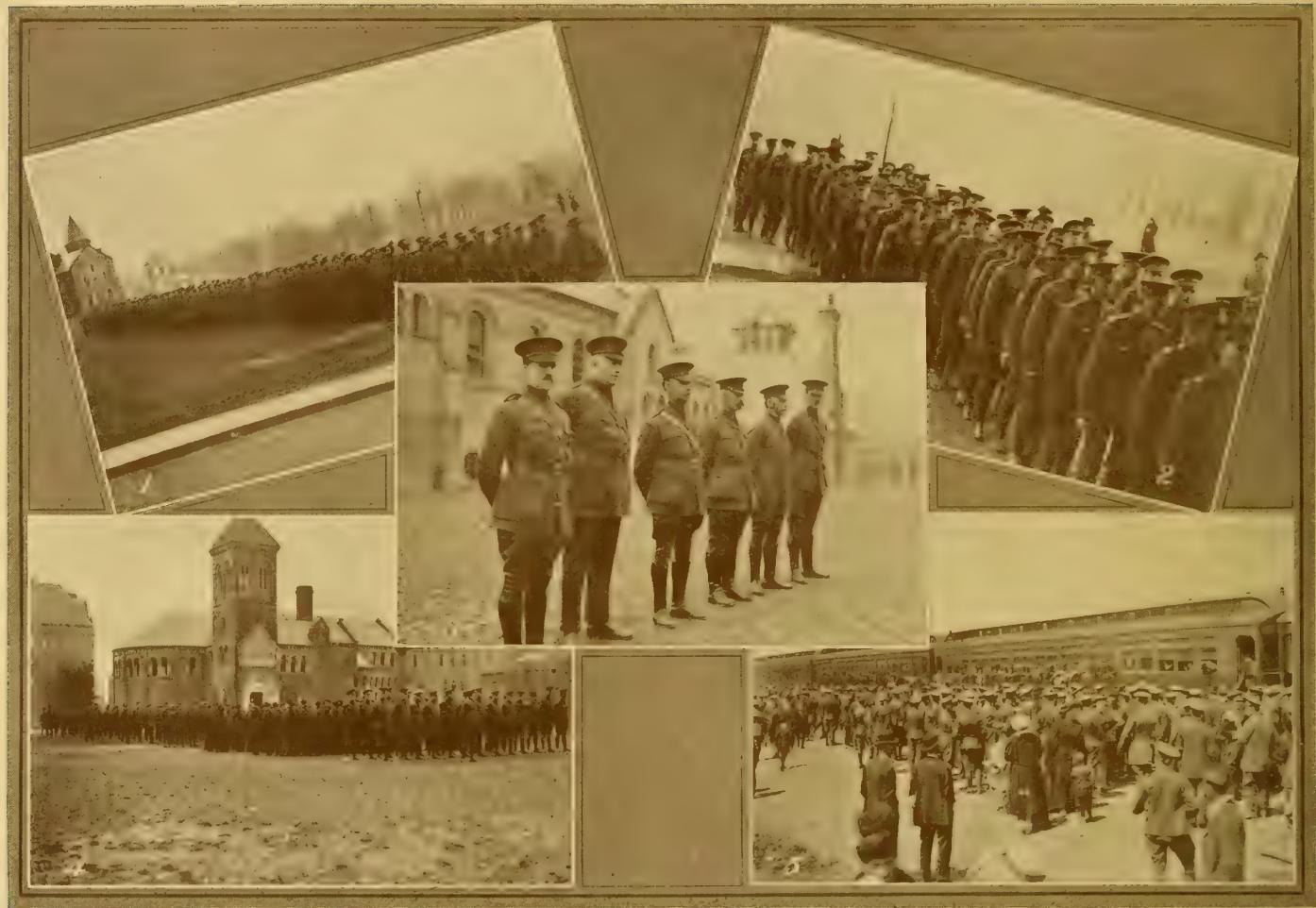
Early in February the University of Toronto was asked to provide a number of young medical men to staff what is known as a Casualty Clearing Station. Such a station as this is placed not far from the firing line and deals promptly with soldiers who have just been wounded, taking care of those who are slightly wounded and who will be able to return in a few days to the firing line, and giving first aid to those who are severely wounded and likely to be incapacitated for some time. Dr. W. A. Scott, one of the Professors in Surgery at St. Michael's Hospital, and who is now doing duty in England, was appointed head of this Station. The skilled assistants were drawn from the Fifth, Fourth and Third Years in Medicine.

It was tacitly understood that the Fifth Year members of this Corps would in due course receive their commissions in the British Army, and the University granted them their degrees after taking full cognizance of the class standing of each student. In the other years, the men were granted their examinations.

It so happened that the different members of these classes were able to render distinguished service almost

at once, as the Pathological Department of the University called upon them to assist in making a thorough study of the outbreak of meningitis at Exhibition Camp. They did this in a very intelligent way, co-operating with Professor J. J. Mackenzie, Dr. Duncan Graham, Dr. Geo. Strathy, Dr. Bruce Robertson and others, with the result that a great deal of interesting knowledge has been added to the sum total of what we already possessed in regard to this not too well understood disease.

It is understood that this Casualty Clearing Station unit has been broken up since reaching England, and that the various graduates have been granted commissions in the British Army and are gradually being attached to other services. It required a good deal of patriotism and faith on the part of these young physicians, as they went to the front clearly understanding that the work which would be demanded of them might not prove to be medical or surgical work, but would consist of duties that might be described as those to be performed by a species of glorified orderly. They deserve the greatest praise for their actions under the circumstances.



1 and 2. No. 4 Base Hospital marching into Convocation Hall for the formal farewell. 3. Some Officers of the Base Hospital.
4. Base Hospital on the Campus. 5. Leaving for England.

University of Toronto No. 4 Base Hospital

The present war is being carried through on such a stupendous scale that the resources, hospitals and appliances of the Allies will be taxed to the utmost in order to care for our sick and wounded. Britain has called upon the medical profession, and they have responded so nobly as almost to create a shortage of physicians and surgeons at home. But we are expecting that far greater demands will be made upon the country when the immense armies now being prepared will have been thrown into the conflict.

When Canada sent her first contingent she sent there-with many of her best medical men, including a dozen from the staff of the University of Toronto, among them the Professor of Therapeutics, Dr. R. D. Rudolf. With the Second Contingent many more have gone, and at their head as Assistant Medical Director an Associate-Professor of Clinical Medicine, Dr. J. T. Fotheringham, Lt.-Col.

In addition private beneficence has equipped two splendid hospitals—one at Shorncliffe, another at Cliveden.

But though the government provides what is necessary in the way of equipping and maintaining hospitals for its troops in accordance with its regulations, there is large scope for private effort in addition. It occurred to members of McGill University that a hospital manned

by its own staff and graduates would have advantages over the ordinary military hospital. Accordingly McGill University offered to select the staff of and be responsible for a base hospital of 520 beds, the government to pay the staff, including the nurses, and to provide the ordinary equipment and maintenance. This patriotic offer of McGill was gladly accepted by the Dominion Government and the War Office, and elicited widespread commendation.

The University of Toronto also was eager to be of the utmost service to the country, but had somewhat different plans. One of these was the manning of a Casualty Clearing Station which was arranged for early in the year. But it was decided that in addition to this and other efforts the University might offer a base hospital. The great advantage which such an hospital possesses is due to the co-operation of men trained in similar scientific ideas and with similar experience in hospitals connected with one university, and therefore better results may be expected than from less homogeneous groups of surgeons and physicians. Also by taking with them representatives from the laboratories with whom they had worked at home, the staff would be able to apply in the field the methods of the best scientific medicine and surgery. The men at the front who are serving their country would be assured of receiving in

these university hospitals the finest medical treatment that Canada could offer.

When the University, however, made its offer to the Militia Department it was informed that the War Office would not accept a base hospital of less than 1040 beds, and they were told that McGill had to agree to double its offer.

There was no lack of volunteers. To make the selection was the difficulty. The Militia Department authorised the appointment of 44 medical men, 73 nurses, and 206 N.C.O.'s and rank and file, all of whom are placed on its pay roll. Also the bare equipment and maintenance of the hospital is provided for by the government. The University was given a perfectly free hand in the selection of the staff, and it was fortunate for the undertaking that Lt.-Col. J. A. Roberts, F.R.C.S., a member of the department of surgery, had both the military experience and the qualities that make him eminently fitted to command the Hospital. Having served in the South African war he can draw upon a most valuable experience. Accordingly he was appointed without hesitation. With him go many of the leading physicians and surgeons of our Staff as well as many of our leading pathologists, bacteriologists and physiologists.

The nurses were nearly all taken from the hospitals that are affiliated with the University. There is thus a homogeneous unit.

The order to organize the hospital was received at the beginning of March, and the personnel was quickly chosen. At once it was seen that if a hospital consisting of such a staff was to do its proper work it must have an equipment and maintenance much beyond that provided by the military regulations. Accordingly two committees were formed—one from the Governors, the Senate, and members of the Staff, and the other of ladies connected with the University. The former was to raise funds for the purchase of the best surgical and medical apparatus and instruments and also of the necessary laboratory equipment. This would require a large sum of money. The committee of ladies set to work, together with many others who joined them, for the supply of the 1040 beds with everything in the way of bed-linen and all kinds of surgical dressings and garments for the patients that would be needed. They were asked to prepare this equipment as follows:

LIST OF ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR HOSPITAL OF 1,040 BEDS

Sheets, 1,200, 60×108 in. The hem may be taken off this length. Pillowcases, 8,400, 36×18 in. Towels—Patient's, 9,400, 36×18 in., linen huck; Surgical, 7,500, 36×24 in., plain glass towelling; Dish, 1,100. Surgical shirts, 6,300, white flannelette, about 2,088 still. Slippers, 500. Socks, 1,040 pr. a month. Flannel shirts, 1,500. Operating room supplies—Surgeon's gowns, 800. Laparotomy sheets, 500 (90 more). Small sheets, 800, 72×54 in. (300 about). Bed jackets, 1,000. Abdominal

binders, 400, two thicknesses factory stitched all around, 15 in. wide by 54 to 60 in. long. Dressing gowns, 300.

It was a large order, but the ladies and their associates from the city and province worked unremittingly for two months, and the hospital was practically equipped according to specifications when it left.

For the purpose of raising funds the committees were amalgamated, and a circular was sent to 13,000 alumni of the University and to a few others asking for an initial amount of \$30,000 for equipment. The response has been very generous, money coming, as will be seen from the lists published in this paper, from all over Canada and from the United States also. As the result of this effort \$60,000 has been received. But the response of women who were willing to work was no less generous, so that the hospital takes with it not only a complete equipment, but in addition the good will of multitudes of people.

The initial equipment, however, is only one part of what is necessary. The monthly outlay will be heavy while the war lasts. To meet this a munificent donation of \$40,000 has been made by Mrs. Fulford and A. C. Hardy, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Tor.), and Mrs. Hardy, of Brockville. This splendid gift from a graduate of the University has relieved the committee of its anxieties. Other noteworthy gifts besides the large individual sums hereafter mentioned, are two Wolsey motor-ambulances from Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Gooderham, one from Mrs. J. F. W. Ross, one from Mrs. C. W. Beatty; also a Ford motor from Mr. Alfred Gross, of Evanston, a graduate of Toronto, and a limousine through Mrs. Hoover and friends in Cleveland. The ladies' organization is still being maintained, and it is hoped the other organizations in the city and province will continue their work of making materials for the supply that will have to be kept up while the war lasts. By the offer of this hospital the interest of the people of the province has been aroused, because they have seen the awful task that lies ahead of us. These efforts will not die down, and they should be directed not only to making all that the University Hospital may require, but also in supplying the Canadian Hospitals and other work of the Red Cross Society.

The University took leave of the hospital on Wednesday, May 5th, in Convocation Hall, when the Governors, Senate and Staff were present, the Chancellor presiding; together with a large number of the citizens of Toronto. Owing to delay in the transport service the hospital did not leave until Saturday, May 15th, when it was ordered to join the 2nd Canadian Expeditionary Force. They sailed on the "Corinthian" from Montreal. Word was received on May 27th that they arrived all well at Plymouth at 7 a.m. One stage of this enterprise is passed. Now the real service of the hospital begins, when it will relieve suffering, restore sick and wounded to health, and minister comfort to thousands who will have undergone untold hardships for Canada and the Empire.





The War and Finance

SIR EDMUND WALKER

*President of the Bank of Commerce and
Chairman of Board of Governors, University of Toronto.*

In an address on "The War and Finance," recently delivered, I endeavoured to explain how intricate and widespread is the machinery on which the world depends for the exercise of credit, how absolutely necessary the power of credit is for the purpose of carrying on the business of the world, and how completely this power was paralysed everywhere, and between some countries absolutely smashed by the various declarations of war. I tried to set forth the many and very original methods devised by the Government of Great Britain not only to avert a catastrophe, but to build up again the credit machinery as far as the Allies and neutral countries are concerned. Regarding the measures authorized by the Government of Great Britain, I said:

"Some of these are astonishing actions for any Government. They sound like the last word in autocracy, but perhaps they are the last word in democracy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said by way of explanation: 'There is no doubt that we have, I will not say, departed from any principles which have been accepted in this country, but that we have undertaken responsibilities which no Government has ever been called upon to undertake in the past'. The man in the street is not so slow to understand if the event is large enough and simple enough in scope, and political opponents were stilled by the vastness of the issues at stake. Thus measures which seem curiously novel were judged mainly by what they accomplished, and this, as

was almost universally evident, was immeasurably good. It is not too much to say that Great Britain saved at least the whole Western world from financial ruin by her prompt and highly intelligent actions."

I then entered upon a description of conditions in Canada, which I now venture to repeat:

"I need hardly remind you of the action taken in Canada. Our affairs are small compared with those of the great financial powers, but our gold supply is as important to us as that of Great Britain or Germany is to them. It was necessary to prevent the hoarding of gold and also to prevent the lack of currency with which to do business. Practically within twenty-four hours the Minister of Finance had made the following arrangements:

(1) "For the first time in the history of Canada, banks were empowered to pay their debts in their own notes. When these notes reached the clearing house, however, they were redeemed in Government legal tenders or in gold. The notes were not, as many people suppose, made a legal tender as between individuals, and the main object of this arrangement was to prevent people from securing actual gold coin in order to hoard it, a process which would have been ruinous to the nation as a whole, although comforting to the individual who secured the gold.

(2) "The banks would have been able, under the Bank Act, to issue the usual emergency circulation for crop-moving in September, and this date was set back to August.

(3) "The Government raised somewhat the limit for that part of its legal tender issues which is not entirely based on gold.

(4) "The Government undertook to make loans to banks on approved security in order to aid them in carrying on the business of the country.

"At the moment when these measures were put into force no Canadian bank having either cash or call loans in either London or New York could use a dollar of these resources to pay debts in Canada. If a cargo of grain were sold by a Canadian shipper to England, he could only obtain payment by selling the bill of exchange in New York. For this bill he could only obtain a credit in the New York clearing house, and how could he pay the Canadian farmer for his grain with this? But the measures of relief set in force by Great Britain and by Canada, the ending of the British moratorium, the partial resumption of operations by stock and merchandise exchanges, and more than all, the conviction that Great Britain is still mistress of the seas, with its effect on war insurance rates, have gradually made a considerable volume of business possible.

"The intricate machinery for the world's credit which I have described had been smashed almost completely, and among the great acts of statesmanship to be recorded in history will be placed in letters of gold the wonderful steps so promptly taken to re-establish that machinery at least between the neutral nations of the world.

"Meantime the shadow of the greatest war in the history of the world hangs over us, and we can only with much difficulty turn our minds from it to those ordinary features of life which must be encountered whether we wish or not. How do we in Canada carry on our affairs despite the war? That country is best able to stand the effects of war, whether it be a belligerent or only a neutral country indirectly affected, which is what we may call self-contained. Mexico in the days of Diaz was self-contained. Its exports exceeded its imports and it had very little public debt. But it was a very backward country and had not the disposition to incur debt in order to enable enterprise to progress. Canada has been



the very reverse. We have been so eager to plan for the future that when the fiscal year of the Dominion ended in March, 1913, we found that we had bought abroad 300 millions of dollars worth of goods more than we had sold, and in addition we had about 125 millions to pay for interest on money borrowed to pay previous deficiencies of a like kind. We were able to meet this as usual by selling securities in Great Britain, but a world-wide contraction was setting in and clearly the expansion of Canada had reached its limit for the moment. It is indeed fortunate for the world that a period of fierce contraction in all financial markets preceded the war. By March, 1914, we had brought our debit balance in foreign trade down from 300 millions to about 170 millions, and in a few months the war came, acting as a much more violent adjuster than a mere period of ordinary business contraction.

"Imports must now fall very much, some exports also, but in many articles exports will increase in volume and value, while new exports in war material will be of great assistance. Our war expenditure is all arranged in England, and since much of the money is spent in this country the effect is the same as in the case of any other sale of securities. The outstanding fact, however, is that, whatever our deficiency may be in each year, we have always paid it by selling securities almost entirely in Great Britain. Since the war began, and doubtless as long as it lasts, this market is and will be almost completely closed to us.

"It was this fact which made the prospect so very serious for Canada during the first few months of the war. If we could not sell any securities, how could we pay our way internationally? Should we have to declare a general moratorium and thus ruin our fine credit for the moment? Our international creditor in the end always meant the United States. It was the excess of our purchases from them over their purchases from us that gave us anxiety. They were really the people who should buy our securities and not Great Britain. Would they do so? Well, happily, this new market for our securities is growing satisfactorily, and with all the other favourable features I have mentioned we can see our way, provided there is no slackening in our determination as individuals, to do everything, whether disagreeable or not, which is necessary to lessen our debts to outsiders.

"Every dollar's worth of merchandise imported which could be made at home, or which could be avoided as an expenditure altogether, is a sin against Canada at this moment. We cannot live precisely by such a severe principle, but so far as we do we are helping to win the great battle. Every extra dollar's worth of produce raised on every farm or plot of ground, every dollar's worth added by better labour or other economy to the product of every factory, every dollar's worth of food

or any produce released for export by being saved in the economy of the household, is so much towards winning the great battle. I do not mean that wealthy people should so change their scale of living as to lessen the need for employing so many servants; indeed, every man must decide as to his own duty, but I do wish to point out that a man who is perfectly able to pay for any foreign object he may desire to buy may have a distinct duty to perform to Canada in not indulging his power to buy, laudable as that may be at another time.

"Let us hope that our faces are set as to a few things, and that until the curtain falls on the great drama in Europe we shall not relax.

1. "We shall not build anything or buy anything which is not in a high degree necessary for the immediate good of Canada. That does not mean that we shall not do a good deal in finishing what we have begun, in building roads, and in many improvements, the wisdom of which is beyond question.

2. "We shall avoid as far as possible that waste in every physical aspect of life which characterizes the habits of almost all people in North America. If for the moment we could even approach the economy of the people of Europe, we could easily withstand any financial pressure that could be imagined.

3. "While we spend so warily, we shall, as the result of unusual industry, greater intelligence and longer hours of application, produce a larger amount of new wealth than ever before.

"We shall indeed be surprised if our next crop of cereals does not create a debt-paying power largely beyond anything we have ever known. We shall, however, be thankful enough for any good luck. There are thousands in Canada, as in other countries, out of work, even after tens of thousands have gone with our contingents: we are more busy with army contracts than with useful industries; we are bending our backs to taxation for the cost of war which our children must bear for many a year to come; we open our eyes in the morning only to think first of what our newspapers may say about the war; we are indeed so conscious of living amidst the greatest historic event of all time, that I frankly apologize for giving so much consideration to matters concerning our material welfare.. And yet, do not let us misunderstand the meaning of our efforts.

"We are a part of that great Empire which, with the help of her Allies, has determined to crush the enemy of all that we cherish in the civilization of the world, and every good deed done in Canada by those who stay at home, whether it be the planting of a grain of wheat, the knitting of a stocking, the management of some great business, or the administration of our government, is also a blow struck in the great battle for the freedom of the world."

Canada's Word

RALPH CONNOR.

May 15th, 1915.

“The Varsity”,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

My Dear Sirs—

I am leaving with my regiment for the front almost immediately. The moments that are left are few and precious, and are already pledged to duties that must be performed. Otherwise, I would most gladly contribute what I could to the special war number of the old *Varsity*.

It has occurred to me that perhaps you could make use of these lines written at the outbreak of the war, which carry the deepest emotions of my heart. As the war proceeds, and as the horror of it grows and the inhuman methods of our enemies are more fully developed, Canada's duty becomes increasingly plain. We ought to be on the line with every man who can go, and behind the line should stand the whole nation supporting the advance to the utmost limit of its power, for we are all at war, whether we go or whether we stay. No Canadian is exempt from service, measured only by the limit of his power.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES W. GORDON.

CANADA'S WORD

O Canada! A voice calls through the mist and spume
Across the wide, wet, salty leagues of foam
For aid. Whose voice thus penetrates thy peace?
Whose? Thy Mother's, Canada, Thy Mother's voice.

O Canada! A drum beats through the night and day,
Unresting, eager, strident, summoning
To arms. Whose drum thus throbs persistent?
Whose? Old England's, Canada, Old England's drum.

O Canada! A sword gleams leaping swift to strike
At foes that press and leap to kill brave men
On guard. Whose sword thus gleams fierce death?
Whose? 'Tis Britain's, Canada, Great Britain's sword.

O Canada! A prayer beats hard at Heaven's gate,
Tearing the heart wide open to God's eye,
For righteousness. Whose prayer thus pierces Heaven?
Whose? 'Tis God's prayer, Canada, Thy Kingdom come!

O Canada! What answer make to calling voice and
beating drum,
To sword-gleam and to pleading prayer of God
For right? What answer makes my soul?
“Mother, to thee! God, to Thy help! Quick! My
sword!”





Canadian Officers' Training Corps at the University of Toronto

It has been supposed by many that the idea of organizing the present Officers' Training Corps at the University of Toronto originated in the fall of 1914 because of the obvious necessity of forming some such military unit at the outbreak of the Great European War. As a matter of fact, the formation of this training corps had been under discussion for several years and the present hostilities merely hastened its establishment. A military committee formed by President Falconer in November 1912 had been in close touch with the Government authorities and there is reason to believe that in any event, the Officers' Training Corps would have been formed at an early date.

Early in August, 1914, it was assumed on good authority by those who had been previously interested in the military movement, that as a result of the outbreak of war, the Training Corps would be instituted immediately at "Toronto", and the timely offer of the University of Toronto Rifle Association to provide the necessary arms and initial organization was accepted. Too much praise cannot be given to the Rifle Associa-

tion for the manner in which the organization was carried on until the actual official sanction was given for the formation of the Militia Unit at the University of Toronto. The first work done by the Rifle Association was to organize and carry on a training class for officers so that there would be a sufficient number of men somewhat qualified to assist in recruiting and training when the University opened a few weeks later. This class was under the instruction of Captain Bramfitt, whose qualifications are well known and whose patience and industry as an instructor are certainly much appreciated by those who had the pleasure to work under him.

On the opening of the University, most of those members of the Faculty who had been training in the above mentioned class were appointed as organizing officers, who, with the assistance of the Rifle Association's organization, looked after the recruiting in the various faculties. It is, of course, obvious that at that time a student could only be enlisted in the Rifle Association until official recognition of the C.O.T.C. was actually obtained. Recruiting on this basis was



1. Off to the Niagara Camp. 2. March Past on Inspection Day. 3. Field Work at Niagara. 4. O.T.C. Church Parade to Convocation Hall. 5. Officers' lines at Niagara. 6 and 10. Mess Tents. 7. Sunday Excursion to the Falls. 8. The Return. 9. Embarking.



carried on, the student being given to understand that at a later date he would become a member of the "Officers' Training Corps".

The spirit shown by the students of the University of Toronto in this enlistment was in keeping with the best "Varsity" traditions. In the future, when the Great War has passed and the present-day freshman is an old graduate, and "Varsity days" are analyzed with a keener sense of proportion, the realization of the manner in which the undergraduate body supported the O.T.C. to success will be a source of great pride.

The students were enlisted in companies organized and commanded by members of their respective faculties. With such instructors as could be obtained outside the University and with those in the University who had any previous training, "Squad Drill" was commenced at once. In the early days of the fall of 1914, the whole vicinity of the University in the afternoon after four o'clock was alive with military activity. (It may be mentioned that all academic work in the University was closed at 4 p.m.). At first, many were the squads who "right and left formed" only to find themselves opposed by another squad in indisputable possession of the ground of the new alignment. Often, owing to the number of squads drilling on the ground, one portion of a squad would mistake a command given to someone else—and then perhaps the front rank continued and the rear rank turned about. But these mistakes were only the result of the immense number that had to be drilled; and as platoon and finally company drill were reached, precision was attained. This is no place for comparison, nor yet the time: it is sufficient to say, no one watched "Varsity's" companies training and had to make excuses for them.

The total enrollment was 1868, being divided by faculties as follows:

University College.....	340
Victoria College.....	225
Trinity College.....	70
Wycliffe College.....	54
McMaster University.....	80
Faculty of Medicine.....	349 (not including a class of 95 fifth-year men taking an A.M.C. course).

Faculty of Applied Science..	470
Faculty of Forestry.....	40
Dental College.....	180
Faculty of Education.....	60
	—
	1868

On November 2nd, 1914, G.O. 177 authorized the formation from October 15th, 1914, of a contingent consisting of (9) companies of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps to be designated as the University of Toronto Contingent, and in G.O. 202 of December 15th, 1914, an addition of (3) companies was authorized. This gave an establishment of 12 companies of 113 men or a total of 1356. The corps, as was previously understood, was to be under the command of Colonel W. R. Lang, whose ability is well known. To condense matters, the organization as finally completed under and by Col. Lang is as follows:

Lt.-Col. W. R. Lang, C.E., Commanding

Major C. S. McVicar

Major A. D. LePan

Capt. G. N. Bramfitt, Adjutant

Lt. C. H. C. Wright, Quartermaster

Lt. F. B. Kenrick, Paymaster

Lt. R. H. Hopkins, Signalling Officer

Sergt.-Major J. Christie

Q.M.S., W. Hunt

Orderly Room Clerk, Corp. J. Smith

A Company—

University College..... Capt. G. N. Needler

Lt. F. C. A. Jeanneret

Lt. L. Gilchrist

B Company—

University College..... Capt. M. W. Wallace

Lt. C. N. Cochrane

Lt. G. O. Smith

C Company—

Victoria College..... Capt. V. Massey

Lt. A. F. Fenton

Lt. J. Cheney

D Company—

Victoria College..... Capt. G. M. Smith

Lt. J. A. Pearce

Lt. F. Scott





University Professors, Fall 1914.

E Company—	Wycliffe, Trinity and St. Michael's.....	Capt. E. J. Kylie Lt. C. C. Robinson Lt. G. S. Brett
F Company—	Medicine.....	Capt. E. S. Ryerson Lt. D. A. L. Graham Lt. R. G. Armour
G Company—	Medicine.....	Capt. F. McPhedran Lt. G. Gallie Lt. A. F. Coventry
H Company—	Applied Science.....	Capt. C. R. Young Lt. D. G. Hagarty Lt. A. M. Thomas
I Company—	Applied Science.....	Capt. A. W. McConnell Lt. J. R. Cockburn Lt. J. R. Mitchener
K Company—	Applied Science and Forestry.....	Capt. H. H. Madill Lt. W. M. Treadgold Lt. B. M. Morris
L Company—	Dentistry.....	Capt. V. E. Henderson Lt. A. R. Leggo
M Company—	McMaster and Education....	Capt. W. S. Wallace Lt. H. G. Manning Lt. G. Philpotts

The establishment of the O.T.C. of course meant that all equipment would be forthcoming some day; but, until the arrival of that day, the arms of the Rifle Association and such as could be borrowed were used for drill and manœuvre purposes.

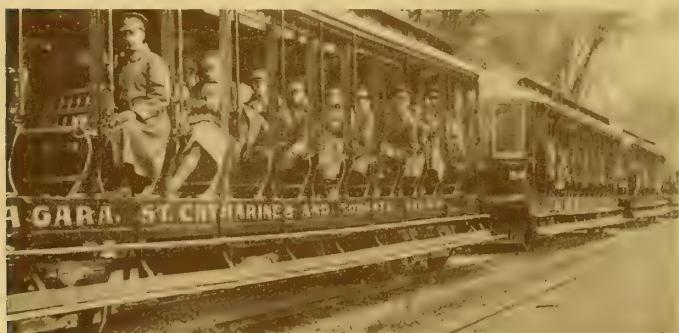
During the fall the various faculties conducted "field days" in the outskirts of the city. Many profit-

able and happy experiences will be remembered by all who took part in these "campaigns". Starting early in the morning, marching five or six miles out, manœuvres, luncheon, attacks and march home left little doubt as to one's final appetite and ability to sleep. In all these outings there was generally one to whom was entrusted the task of looking after the provisioning and feeding of the "army". To all such who have acted in this capacity the thanks of those who were cared for have been silently offered for lack of opportunity to express them otherwise. It will be noticed that Professor C. H. C. Wright was given the post of Quartermaster. Those who have seen him on the "field" looking after supplies, etc., well know his ability to care for the duties of this position.

The inspection by the Duke of Connaught on January 22nd, 1915, was the first real official test of the O.T.C. at Toronto. The Corps, 1,450 strong, formed in two battalions in the Toronto Armouries was an inspiring sight, that could leave no doubt as to the support given the O.T.C. by the student body. It is also a source of pride that the number of the older members of the staff in training in the ranks drew forth special remark on this inspection.

"I wish," said the Duke, "to express to you my very great satisfaction with the splendid turnout you have given me this evening. You have come here on a very cold night, you are in your ordinary civilian clothing and only two companies are armed. If you had been uniformed you would have presented a still more soldierly appearance. You have come forward at a moment when every man that is able to do anything to help the Empire in a time of stress is needed, and you have done so readily and in a most efficient manner."

The winter training took the form of mutual instruction for those intending to try for commissions, and also lectures were delivered on the various military subjects included in the training course. There was also a special course in Musketry conducted by Major Butcher, at which 12 of the officers obtained their



Musketry Instructor's Certificates. A special class in Signalling was also conducted, at which 20 members of the Corps obtained their Signalling Certificates.

Equipment began to arrive in the early part of March, and the labour of distributing it is something that has been very well appreciated by all.

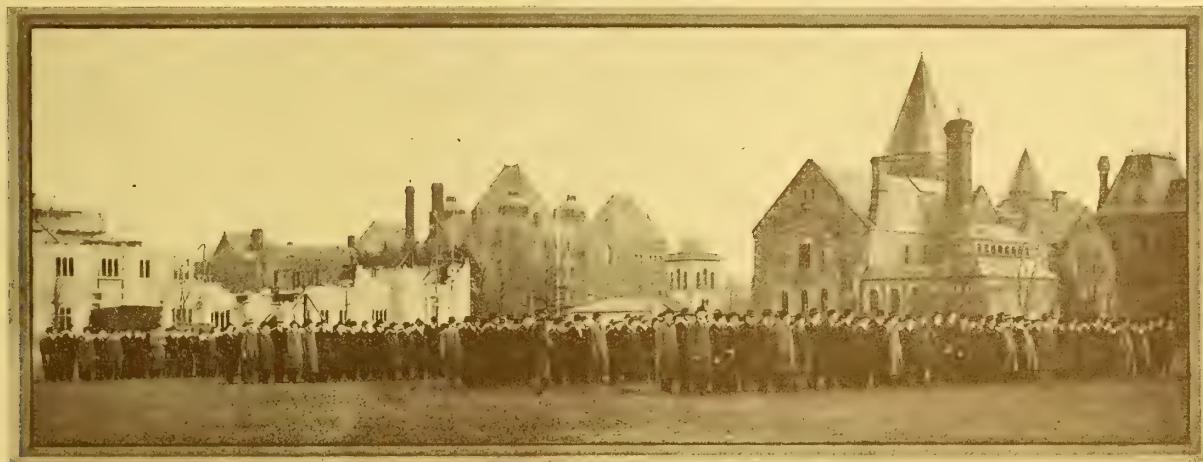
The first year's experience of the C.O.T.C. in the University of Toronto will be looked on with gratification by all. The students responded nobly and worked earnestly and steadily to attain the highest proficiency.

The members of the staff who first assisted in the organization and later became the officers of the Corps, gave freely of their time and energy to make this first

and very difficult year in the history of the Corps a success.

The University received sympathetically and so acted on all requests for assistance, and the Military Authorities by their generous treatment of the Corps made possible the realization of its endeavours.

The following officers of the O.T.C. are at this date on active service: Major C. S. McVicar, Capt. E. S. Ryerson, Capt. G. M. Smith, Lt. D. A. L. Graham, Lt. R. G. Armour, Lt. A. F. Coventry, Lt. G. Gallie, Lt. D. G. Hagarty, Lt. B. M. Morris, Lt. J. A. Pearce, Lt. H. G. Manning, Lt. G. Philpotts, Lt. F. Scott, Lt. R. H. Hopkins, Capt. V. E. Henderson.



The C.O.T.C. Camp at Niagara

As early as January the members of the Officers' Training Corps were sure of a training camp at Niagara. Then the Press denied that there would be any Militia camps this year. Week by week students anxiously waited official confirmation one way or the other. Arrangements for the summer had to be made, the date for the examinations had to be set. The examinations came, a month earlier than usual, and it was only when they were practically over that the Government's decision was announced. Meanwhile the numbers of the corps had dwindled; many had left for home; others had made plans impossible to disturb and so it was that, of the 1,800 members of the corps, only 700 mustered for camp.

Undoubtedly the camp was the year's event in the C.O.T.C. Without the winter's training of course it would have lost half its value, but building on the previous seven months' experience it was worth far more than all the rest together. The men were all eager, and determined to get all there was to be learned from two weeks under canvas.

Throughout the last week of April the service equipment was served out to the men. Every afternoon men, unrecognizable behind their load of greatcoat, uniform, "fatigue" suit, water bottle, haversack, Lee-Enfield rifle, bayonet, sheath and pouch were to be seen plodding across the campus. On Friday an advance party left for Niagara to pitch the tents, and on Saturday and Sunday the Quartermaster's Stores took on the aspect of a railway baggage room.

Monday, May 3rd, dawned cloudless and brilliant. By 8.30 a.m. the battalion was massed on the front campus, and marched off in column of route through Queen's Park and down University Avenue, the band leading. The men marched well, and this as well as the new and very neat special uniforms of the C.O.T.C. attracted the attention of large crowds along the streets. Arrived at the foot of Bay St. the battalion embarked on the "Dalhousie City" and shortly after ten o'clock were outside the eastern gap.

At Niagara the Varsity contingent was met by its own yell and that of McGill given with hearty good will by a crowd of khaki-clad McGill men on the wharf, and marched into camp between lines of comrades from the sister university, standing at attention and giving vent to their feeling of welcome in another splendid Varsity yell. The tents were almost all up, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the advance party, and the afternoon was spent in drawing blankets and being assigned six men to a tent. At six o'clock the majority heard their first mess bugle call, and though the sound might be unfamiliar, no one mistook the meaning. At 9.30 p.m. came the "first post", at 10 p.m. the Last Post, and the lights went out at 10.15.

On Tuesday it rained, and on Wednesday, and indeed every other day that week. Yet the morning was fine when the unmistakable notes of the reveille sounded through the tents, and the band marched up and down the regimental parade ground playing "Do ye ken John Peel", a tune of which the University Tommies were to



Lt. Col. W.B. Hendry

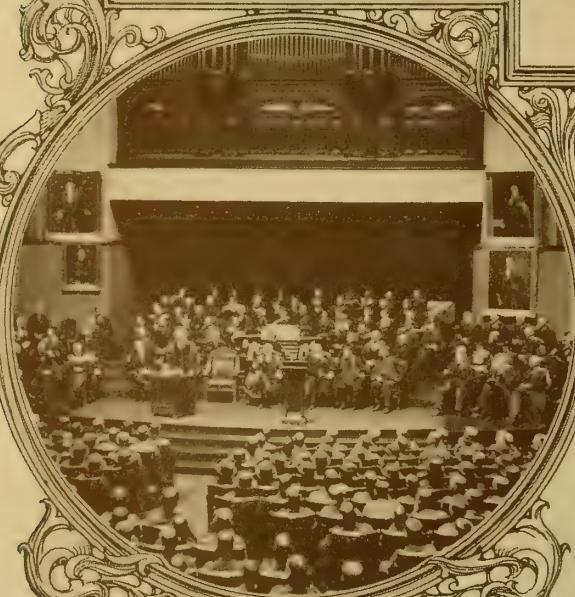


University Hospital
on front campus



No 4 GENERAL HOSPITAL U OF T CANADA

UNIVERSITY of TORONTO



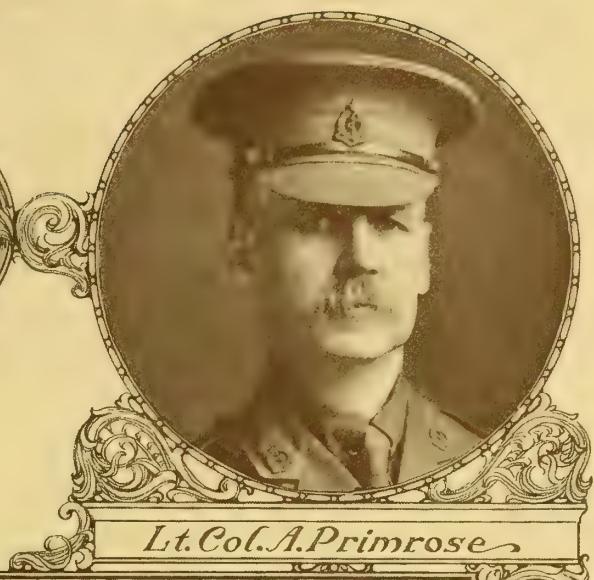
Formal farewell to
University Hospital
Convocation Hall



General Hughes
farewell to the nurses



Colonel
in command
of University Hospital



O, GENERAL HOSPITAL



*A. Roberts
and
Hospital*

realize the full beauty in every little note before the camp broke up. "Lates fall in here; remainder, dismiss!" sang out the adjutant, Capt. G. N. Bramfitt at roll call, and thus came the first taste of discipline and fatigues. There were no more lates while camp lasted.

At 9 o'clock the battalion in mass on the parade ground was dispersed to carry on mutual instruction in squad drill and musketry by sections. Scattered over the length and breadth of the beautiful Niagara Commons this, with the addition of some company and battalion drill, was the work through which the Varsity and McGill battalions willingly went each day, rain and shine, for all the first and half of the second week. The sections, or the platoons or the companies, as the case might be, each in its own little corner of the great field, marched and wheeled, formed right and left, in column and in line; sloped, presented, changed, trailed, and ordered arms at the commands of their officers or of those of their comrades working for the Proficiency Examination. The sight was occasionally varied by the addition of a number of the members of the McGill overseas Company "spearing imaginary Teutons" with their bayonets, and by little groups of signallers frantically waving to each other across vast spaces.

Meanwhile company by company the men were being given their turn at the ranges, first instructed in loading, aiming, firing, and cleaning a rifle, then practiced at the index practice rod targets and on the miniature ranges, and finally given a chance at the 100-yard and 200-yard targets with service ammunition. Sometimes they had to lie on their rubber sheets firing, while the rain soaked down on top. But it was all in the game and there was little grumbling.

At night there was the open air cinematograph provided by the Y.M.C.A. and there was the Y.M.C.A. tent to sit in and play the piano in, and the Y.M.C.A. canteen, where magazines could be read, letters written and posted, and where the meals could be supplemented.

On Sunday, May 9th, divine service was conducted in front of the camp headquarters, at which Col. MacDonald, Camp Commandant, was present with his staff. After the service a large number of special cars, arranged for by Major McKergow of McGill and Quartermaster Wright of Toronto, conveyed the majority of the men at excursion rates to Niagara Falls. With the exception of those on duty the inhabitants of the camp were scattered that day over the whole Niagara Peninsula.

The second week of camp provided the halcyon days. Camp routine was familiar, albeit "fatigues" were irksome; and the weather was magnificent. Besides, the work was more interesting. Extended order drill, advancing under fire, closing in and charging with fixed bayonets—these provided more excitement than squad drill and manual of arms. There was more work at the ranges, practice of battalion drill and the march past for the inspection by Major-General Lessard and for the review by H.R.H. the Governor-General. The practical examinations for Proficiency Certificates were also in progress, the examining officers being Lieut. Meredith of the Queen's Own, son of Sir William Meredith, and Lieut. O. D. Cochrane, son of Hon. Frank Cochrane, and a graduate of '14, who only quite recently received his commission.

The second week was enlivened, besides the review by the Governor-General, by two days of field manoeuvres, in the second of which the whole camp took part and at which the Governor-General, Major-General Sam Hughes, and Major-General Lessard were present. On Friday afternoon after the men had returned from the field and when H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught had left, Major-General Hughes, on short notice, reviewed the battalions again. The next day the camp was broken up, and only the McGill overseas Company under the command of Capt. Barclay remained.

The daily routine of camp existence began with the reveille at 5.45 a.m. Then came the roll call at 6.15, to which was attached a run around the commons. There was then a short respite for shaving sore sunburnt faces at the cold water tap before breakfast at 7.00. After breakfast boots were shined, buttons polished and belts and pouches cleaned till 8.15, time for physical drill. This lasted almost till 9.00, when the battalion was paraded and dispersed, each company by itself, for the instruction of the day. There was a short intermission at 10.30 and the companies assembled at 12.00 for dinner at 12.30. Paraded again at 2.00 p.m. instruction lasted till 3.00 and from 3.15 to 4.30. Supper came at 6.00 and the men were then free till First Post at 9.30 p.m. Last Post sounded at 10.00 and lights went out at 10.15.

Throughout the camp the men all displayed an eagerness to do things as they ought to be done and there was no trouble about discipline. There was a hearty spirit in evidence everywhere, and many are the recollections of humorous incidents carried away by those at camp. Among these the catchy phrases of the sergeant drill instructor held a deservedly high rank—his nautical reference to rudders and his reminder, "Jump to it, boys—loike lightnin'!" as well as, "Sive yer breath to cool yer broth with", this last to quiet talking in the ranks. Among humorous incidents those connected with the professor-privates have peculiar piquancy. Those who witnessed it say that when the officer of the day called, "Any complaints?" at the mess table where sat Pte. Prof. Lash Miller, Profs. Gillespie and Allan, the first of these seeing an orderly with a jug of milk likely to pass him by, said quickly, "That depends, sir, whether this milk is for us or not". As though stung by a tarantula the orderly dropped the jug in front of the speaker, and satisfied, the distinguished private bawled, "None sir!"

It would take too long to mention all the notable features of the experience, but the smoothness of the camp machinery was appreciated by the men and the credit laid to the untiring efforts of Col. Lang, Major LePan, and the adjutant, Capt. Bramfitt. The colonel on his side heartily thanked and commended the men for their willingness and co-operation. The men returned sunburnt, healthy and entirely military. Nor has the expenditure on this camp been wasted. Scores have enlisted. Two companies are already in England, and many who have not bothered to notify their University are in various camps throughout the Dominion.

Canada's Part in the War

PROFESSOR G. M. WRONG.

Canada had no part in causing the war, and it has nothing material to gain from even the most prosperous termination of the great struggle. If we are fighting, as we are, with intense conviction, it is conviction of the most detached and disinterested kind. Probably it is unique in history that a nation of eight million people should throw itself into a great combat, sacrifice its sons, incur a vast debt, with absolutely no end to serve except the doing of what it thought to be its duty.

Duty is, however, linked with definite aims and the aim, in the first instance, was to save the British Empire from a terrible menace. I have never been among those who think that we should not have gone to war with Germany if that state had not violated the neutrality of Belgium. It is true that it was the violation of the neutrality of Belgium which made vivid to all the world the reality and the ruthlessness of German designs. We saw it, and not only were we one, but the civilized world was one, in condemning the most wicked and at the same time the most stupid act of which any great state has ever been guilty. But I am clear that it would have been our duty to go into the war if only France and not Belgium had been attacked.

The attack on France was a step towards a further end, and this end was, of course, the supremacy of Germany over the world. In the ultimate analysis the designs of Germany were directed against the British Empire. The Germans think that Britain has established a world supremacy. It is not true. We have, indeed, a vast world-empire, but it is not a supremacy. We are the strongest naval power, but we are not in any sense dominating any other nation at peace with us. Sweden and Holland have no thought that Britain has any supremacy over them. They are as free as we are both on sea and on land. But the ruling class in Germany cannot understand that where there is power there shall not also be coercion and dominance. We are strong; we must therefore, they think, also be masters everywhere and as they wish mastery for themselves they are determined to brush us out of the way.

We in Canada went to war to help in the fight against this view. In the long run we should have had to go to war to resist it, no matter how the struggle might first begin. At intervals in human affairs the time comes when two opposing conceptions of policy meet face to face and when they must fight out the issue to the last bitter end. This is true in the great religious struggle of the sixteenth century. It is true of the struggle between king and Parliament in England in the seventeenth century in which a king was sent to the scaffold. It is true of that fierce conflict in France in the eighteenth century, when, with awful bloodshed, a frantic people destroyed their king and queen and made France a republic. It is true of the struggle over slavery in the United States in the nineteenth century. It is true of this gigantic fight in the twentieth century.

The people of a state can be kept under the control of their rulers or they can be left free to govern themselves. There is something to be said for both methods. It is not true that every people is capable of self-government. The negroes in Hayti have not made a conspicuously wise use of their liberty, and would unquestionably be better off under a tactful despotism.

In the Philippines, the Americans, with the best intentions in the world, have not been able to allow the natives to rule themselves. We practise despotism in the home where the parents rule or ought to rule the child and in the school where the pupils must obey. The despotism will not succeed unless it is mild and sympathetic; but at certain stages of human development it is necessary. Now the difference between us and Germany is that the rulers of Germany say that despotism is always necessary, that efficiency in a nation's life can be secured only by the authority of the few over the many. Prince von Bülow, the former German chancellor, flouts the idea that a Parliament representing a people can rule a country wisely. It is only a sovereign and his advisers who can organize the intricate mechanism of a state, only the few who have the intelligence to direct it. The many must always obey. Other German leaders add that Germany and Germany alone has developed the capacity to organize a state effectively on these principles. To be well ruled the world must, they say, be Germanized, and it is only going a step farther to add that it is the sacred duty of Germany to promote the good of the world by mastering it.

We are fighting this view. We shall continue to fight it until it is beaten or we perish. The deepest memory of all our past history is found in our struggle against it and in our victory over it. We believe that a time comes in the life of a people when they are fit to be free, and that when once a people has attained this victory over itself it were better that it should perish than that it should take a step backward and renounce a hard-won manhood. We know that the British Empire is a union of free states. Germany thought that because each was free in relation to the other they would not hold together in the day of trial. We ourselves had discussed the extent to which we should share in wars in which Britain might become involved. But when the war came what did we find? That no one cared for a nicely balanced measure of more or less. We found that, half unconsciously to ourselves, our all had long ago been pledged to take the fullest share we could in the great struggle, that our family of nations had to stand or fall together. The roots of union were deep beyond all measuring. The British Empire was inextricably one and to draw back in any sense meant treason. The fact, at last apparent to every one, expressed an unconquerable emotion deeper than any reasoning.

Thus was Canada at war because it was part of a whole and the whole was found to have a more intense reality than the wisest of us had imagined. Australia felt it, India felt it, South Africa felt it, and the meaning is that the British Empire cannot be broken up by any forces that we can now estimate. Nearly one-quarter of the people of the earth are to hold together in a great union. Young men have dreamed of an independent Canada taking its place as the second of the great American States. It is not an unworthy dream. But it must end with the awakening to this larger unity which the war has brought. For better, for worse, Canada is linked to these other British states. Before Langemarck the world, perhaps, would hardly have believed it.

American Sidelights on the Great War

DR. E. R. L. GOULD, New York.

The following letter appeared in the New York Tribune of May 21st last:

"To the Editor of the Tribune,

"Sir—You should recognize the fact that the thinking and intelligent populations of the world are familiar with two facts:

"First.—There is no country in the world as thorough in all its work and as systematic in preparing for all contingencies or unforeseen circumstances as Germany.

"Second.—There is no country in the world with as many 'easy marks' at its head as the United States.

"We admit that your namby-pamby 'dove of peace' Secretary of State is the most flowery orator in the world, but that will not benefit America in its foreign relations, because, while Bryan is neglecting state business and making money delivering lectures on peace and prohibition, the representatives of Germany, like Dr. Dernburg, are 'sawing wood'. Americans know what that means.

"President Wilson's high morality and platitudinous phrases and statements about being 'too proud to fight' prove that he is just the man that Germany wants at the head of the United States government.

"The time will surely come when Germany will rule and govern the entire United States. Some Americans may protest, but they cannot help themselves. You have no army, no navy and one-fifth of your population are Germans. Your peace advocates and those who opposed enlarging your army and navy played directly into Germany's hands. When the time comes you will simply have to submit to German rule and make the best of it.

(Signed),

A GERMAN FIRST AND AMERICAN AFTERWARD.

Cheviot, N.Y., May 13th, 1915."

The study of the mammal life of a geological age is never complete without representatives of all the species, so this letter is not quoted because it is typical of German-American opinion, but because of its false assumptions and grotesque perversions of facts. One-fifth of the population of the United States is not German in ancestry, and I believe that certainly one-half, and probably a larger proportion, of our German and Austrian born citizens have no real sympathy for the cause for which their home countries are fighting. At times like these, people in whom political sanity is a minor accomplishment, and who are easily stirred by passion and prejudice, are apt to occupy the foreground. The larger mass of reflective German and Austrian-born citizens are keeping in the background, and nourishing not more than a sentimental wish that their native countries may not be too badly defeated—a wish which is not discreditable and quite easily understood. The number who never catch the eye or get the ear of the public, but who, like an especially distinguished German-American, are pro-German, pro-English, pro-French and only anti-Russian, is much larger than a convinced press would lead us to believe.

Individual incidents are oftentimes quite as important as a number of events in showing the general trend. A well-known and distinguished German-American who was imprisoned as a result of his participation in the events of 1848, has frankly stated that he cannot espouse the cause of his native land since the very principles which Germany is fighting to establish to-day are those against which he strenuously fought almost two generations ago. The newspaper organ of a large division of Austro-Americans, after taking a pro-German attitude, lost half of its subscribers at once, and later, lengthening its issuing period from a weekly to a bi-monthly, found its subscription list again cut in half. A prominent New Yorker recently told me that on a banking board where he is a director, his four German-American associates are all pro-Allies in sentiment. Especially has a revulsion of feeling swept over this land since the sinking of the "Lusitania". This dastardly crime, which few even of the *intransigeant* are bold enough to commend, has probably done more to alienate sympathy from the German cause amongst German-Americans than anything which has happened since the beginning of the war. In fact, this may well be called the turning point. Many who were deterred by sentimental reasons now feel that the government of their native land has fallen into the hands of men who, forgetful of principles of justice and humanity, are content only to get results, even through barbaric practices. When the bulletins were appearing announcing the torpedoing of the "Lusitania" voices of approval were frequently silenced by well directed Irish-American blows, and in some instances the devotees of savagery were badly mauled while the police conveniently looked the other way. A friend of mine who has had his office for twelve years in a large building, is served by two elevator men of German birth. The morning after, while ascending to his floor, he said to one of the elevator men, "Well, what do you think?" The reply was, "I never felt that the time would come when I should be ashamed of having been born a German, but that day has come". At luncheon time he was taken down by the other German elevator attendant, and upon asking him the same question, the reply was, "My wife and I have prayed for our Kaiser every night since the war broke out, except last night, and we shall never pray for him again". These incidents are much more representative of the general feeling of those excellent German-born people who have cast in their lot with the United States than all the frothings of loud-mouthed agitators or the misrepresentations of a small, but conspicuous German-American press.

This country contains a few Fenians who are still un-reconstructed and from whom the public occasionally hears, but their number and influence are negligible amongst the great body of Irish-born Americans, who glory a thousandfold more in the exploits of Sergeant O'Leary, V.C., than in all the up-to-date products of German Kultur.

Native American sentiment has run strongly with the Allies from the beginning. The President early proclaimed official neutrality, which has been punctiliously observed. But there have been few neutrals,

especially amongst thinking people. The German government committed a cardinal mistake by presenting to the public, through its ambassador and through special representatives, its side of the case, and seeking thus to win American public opinion. None of the Allies were injudicious enough to follow this example, as they felt the merits of their cause could easily be apprehended, and did not need to be set forth. In Norway minor disputes are dealt with in courts of arbitration. When a litigant employs a lawyer his case is prejudiced, it being generally felt that the necessity for doing so presupposes weakness. So in this instance, first, the fact of special advocacy, and, secondly, the justifications given, have not at all appealed to the American mind.

A college president told me that he received a visit from Dr. Dernburg last autumn. The Doctor stated that Germany gave to Belgium two alternatives, one of which she might accept with honour, though she would have to suffer, while the other meant simply turning her back and allowing the German army to traverse the country, for which service she would be well paid. "Much to our surprise," said the Doctor, "Belgium chose the honourable course." The college president rejoined, "You have come here for the purpose of influencing American opinion in favour of Germany, what would you have us think of a strong nation which thus deliberately tempts a weak and well-nigh helpless one in this fashion?" The answer was, "But I do not admit for a moment that we did anything immoral from the *national* point of view." The president's appropriate reply indicated to the interviewer that state and individual action in this country were placed upon the same plane. Thus, in all the colleges where propaganda of this sort was attempted, little was attained except to solidify preconceived opinions in the case of a few exchange professors and an equally limited number of the faculty who had been educated not in history and politics, but in science or mathematical subjects for example, in German universities. And here it is fitting to remark that German education along political and economic lines is growing distrusted. Efficiency is by no means the final word in education. The enigma of an intelligent and well-educated people, content to submit in their governmental affairs to a mediæval despotism, has tended to make American students, nurtured in freedom and wedded to democratic views, wary of German academic ideals.

The ex-president of Harvard University, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, occupies a unique position in this country. His opinions are held in highest respect. From the first, his exposition of the cause of the Allies has attracted wide attention. His masterly elucidation of the underlying causes of the war and of its meaning to the world, has voiced the inarticulate views of millions of his countrymen.

Mr. Charles R. Miller, Editor-in-Chief of the *New York Times*, and one of the most brilliant American editorial writers, in season and out of season, has set forth the thesis that: "From the beginning of the war the German government has fooled the German people. It has led them to believe that it is a war for their interests, for their security. In truth it is a war for dynastic ends, for imperial, militarist, and Prussian ends, above all for Hohenzollern ends. The German people would be immeasurably better off if all these things were pitched into the abyss of oblivion—militarism, the Prussian idea, the curse of imperialism, and the rule of the Hohenzollerns. In forty years the Governmental system reared upon these foundation stones has

transformed them from a race worthy of the world's esteem and admiration into a people who stand apart from other nations, distrusted and feared, disturbers of the peace, a menace to the general security, and now pursuing their ends by the hideous atrocities perpetrated in Belgium and France, by deeds of monstrous inhumanity like the destruction of the 'Lusitania'. Their ideals have been abased, their intellectual development stifled, they have been bred away from the high and noble things of life, while their imperial master and those about him have taught them to centre all their thoughts and all their energies upon preparation for war, the creation of an unconquerable force, adequate for defense against all the world, or it may be for establishing dominion over all the world."

Another editorial writer of prominence, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, of the *New York Evening Post*, whose father was a German, is strong in his portrayal of the dwarfing effects of militarism upon German diplomacy. Bismarck's policy was to keep the strategists in the background until he had manoeuvred his diplomatic opponents into a wrong position, when he called in the military element. Ever since the Agadir crisis, no chancellor has been able to curb the Kaiser, who has chosen his advisers, principally, from the military clique. From the day the German legions were turned back from Paris, the ultimate defeat of this military policy has been certain. But the responsibilities for inhumanity in warfare and reversion to practical barbarism, things for which the German people a generation hence will feel thoroughly ashamed, must be laid to the supremacy of the military over diplomatic authority. Mr. Villard in a recent article has this to say in commenting upon the German reply to President Wilson's note:

"Another great failure of German diplomacy. This is the unanimous verdict in official circles here on the reply to the President's note. One of the greatest state documents ever transmitted by one great nation to another, illuminated by a lofty purpose and placing on the highest possible grounds a simple demand on behalf of all humanity that men and women and children of neutral nations should not be done to death without a chance for their lives, is met—by what? A similar response based on high principles and couched in the same inspiring and high-minded tone? No! There has come out of Berlin an answer which shows that the Kaiser's Foreign Office utterly falls short of the exigency before it, of the purport of the President's wonderful note, of the magnitude of the issue to which the United States has called attention in the name of humanity, with a United America punctuating every one of the President's sentences with a hearty amen. The nation which prides itself above all others on its culture, its civilization, and its supreme destiny to guide the world by its wisdom has once more been weighed in the balance, and once more been found utterly wanting. It has failed so completely to rise to the emergency that it has laid itself open to the scorn and the contempt of the neutral world."

That the opinions of the three men quoted are representative, is seen by the comments of leading newspapers from Maine to California, and from Oregon to Florida, notably upon the sinking of the "Lusitania", the President's note of protest, and the German reply thereto.

Perhaps the most interesting sidelight upon the great war is the splendid activities of the American people in their generous extension of medical and charitable relief to the suffering nations abroad. America has

"THE VARSITY" WAR SUPPLEMENT

always been an example to the world of munificent generosity, abundant in gifts from wealthy men for educational, public and charitable purposes; but in this war, while many have given out of their abundance, scores of thousands have contributed from relatively meagre stores.

It will be interesting some day to assemble statistics, so far as they can be known, but it would already seem that the money value of gifts has gone high up into the millions, while sacrificial service reaches a value untold.

I had some curiosity the other day to learn just what the Rockefeller Foundation had done in the way of war relief appropriations. A request for information brought the following summary:

May 27th, 1915.

Rockefeller Foundation.

WAR RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS

<i>Purpose of Appropriation</i>	<i>Amount of Appropriation</i>
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Belgian Relief:

Food Supply.....	\$986,038.94*
Relief of Belgian Refugees in Holland (Details of this service will be found in the accompanying pamphlet, dated April 22nd).....	75,000.00
Relief of Belgian professors in England.....	10,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,071,038.94

Serbian Relief:

Serbian Sanitary Commission. This amount is being expended in co-operation with the American Red Cross, and serves to maintain a Sanitary Commission in Serbia and to provide it with adequate equipment and supplies for dealing with the epidemics now ravaging the country.

145,000.00

Polish Relief:

Commission for Relief in Poland. This amount is being expended to maintain in Poland a neutral relief agency for the purchase and distribution of food supply to the starving population. The cost of the supplies will be met from funds contributed by European relief organizations or by the governments interested.....

120,000.00

Medical and Surgical Relief:

This amount has been given to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for expenditure both in the maintenance of a hospital and labora-

tory for research work near the firing line in France and for the purchase of suitable scientific equipment.....	20,000.00
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\$1,356,038.94

Only a tithe of the work which this splendid Foundation has done and is doing is represented above. The world will yet be greatly benefitted by collateral research work and discoveries in medical and surgical treatment which will develop from the activities of the representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation in the war zone.

The American people fully understand that the Allies are fighting for human freedom. They know that the words absolutism and democracy rightly express the opposing ideals. They see the dangers of an extreme development of nationalism and the crowning sin of allowing a single hand to tip the scales for peace or for war. A nation that can keep its promise to Cuba, withdrawing its soldiers after conquest; a country that can hand back an indemnity to China must of necessity have clear visions and positive opinions on the fundamental things which underlie this present world catastrophe. And seeing them who can wonder that the sympathies of all but a few of her people are with the Allies, notably with Belgium because of her unmerited suffering, and thoroughly with Britain, the motherland, because she is destined to fill the larger part in this colossal struggle for the conservation of liberty, begun at Runnymede in 1215, consolidated at Waterloo a century ago, and, let us hope, to be finally established in the near future.

ADDENDUM

The resignation of Secretary of State Bryan was announced a day or two after my article was written.

No great importance need be attached to this new "side light". The policy of the United States will not be in the least affected. President Wilson, from the outset, has conducted the foreign relations of the United States and will continue to dictate its policy, and that policy will be firm and consistent.

The explanation of Mr. Bryan's resignation is that he is a gentleman who has developed the oratorial temperament to the *n*th degree. His hope and purpose, probably, are to place himself at the head of a political movement, which he trusts will be recruited from the three existing political parties, particularly from the Democratic and the Progressive. With "Peace" and possibly "Prohibition" as the rallying cries now, and the "Rights of Labour" as a future shibboleth, he may dream, because of the precedent established by Mr. Roosevelt two years ago in the division of the Republican party, that he may be able to weaken the Democratic party, and draw from the labour elements in the other two parties, that he may secure his own election to the presidency in 1916.

*This represents the actual amount expended to date.

A Message from Quebec

SIR LOMER GOUIN.

General Secretary, *The Students' Administrative Council,*
University of Toronto, Toronto.

Quebec, May 24th, 1915.

Dear Sir—

I gladly accede to your desire that I should send you a few words from the Province of Quebec for your *Special War Supplement of Varsity*, and I do so with the greater pleasure because of the patriotic object of this particular issue of your paper.

The proposed publication of the Honour Roll of the students of Toronto University will not only prove an interesting record of the University's part in the present war, but cannot fail to be an incentive to others to follow so inspiring an example.

Posterity will not fail to set the seal of obloquy upon the authors of this almost world-wide war, undertaken as it has been for purposes of national aggrandizement at the expense of weaker neighbours and in direct violation of the most solemn obligations and the most sacred treaties. Nor will the sacrifices ever be forgotten of those nations and those individuals who have risked, and are still risking their all, even to the laying down of life itself, for the respect of treaties and the preservation of national and individual rights and liberties to the civilized world.

My province, like yours, was proud of the opportunity of being amongst the first to offer aid to the Mother Country, towards the feeding of her troops and of her own poor as well as to France, and to send sadly needed assistance to the widows and orphans of cruelly-stricken Belgium, whose name promises to be emblazoned in letters of gold for all time to come as synonymous with heroism and honour.

Terrible as are many of the results of this frightful war, there is one at least, as I had the honour of pointing out to the Legislature of my province during its last session, for which we may be thankful, namely the closer union of the various parts of the Empire, and especially of the different provinces of our ever loyal and much loved Dominion of Canada.

Yours truly,
LOMER GOUIN.

The following is an extract of the speech of Sir Lomer Gouin delivered at Convocation Hall, May 21st, on the occasion of his receiving the degree LL.D. (*Honoris Causa*).

"Will not a comparison of the teachings of the German universities on the one hand, with those of England, Canada, the United States, France and Belgium on the other, go far towards accounting for

the circumstances which led up to the present war? In our Canadian universities, as at Harvard and Yale and Princeton, at Oxford and at Cambridge, at Paris and at Louvain, the ultimate aim of the teaching is the development of a character and of a capacity for service; the training of men for contributing in the highest possible degree to the enrichment and the happiness of their fellowmen; not an enrichment in material things alone, nor yet only in the realms of science, discovery and original research, but also in those better things that belong to the gospel of sweetness and light. This is the teaching of which the world stands in need to-day, and this the culture for which the German professors have substituted the worship of brute force, the doctrine that Might is Right, and the talk of Power as 'the vehicle of the highest culture'.

"Thomas Stevenson built many a lighthouse along the English coast, which is every night sending out its light over the restless waters of the channel. But the world at large feels more grateful for the life of his son, Robert Louis Stevenson, for he has shown men 'the light that never was on land or sea'. He has taught us how to live bravely and courageously in the face of disaster, sorrow and death; lessons that were never more necessary than at the present day. It has been said that when Tennyson wrote 'Crossing the Bar', he did more for England than if he had built the finest harbour in the world. When Millet seized the brush and painted those two peasants standing in the fields with bowed heads at the hour of evening prayer, listening to the bells on the convent tower, he did more for labour and the labouring man than if he had seized a spade and worked with the peasantry in the fields of France for fifty years.

"Canada is justly proud of the work of the universities which have produced men of the international fame of Osler and Rutherford and Laflamme. Canada is even prouder, however, of what her universities have accomplished in higher realms still than those of scientific discovery, original research or intellectual attainment; prouder of the important contributions of our university system and teachings to the formation of a splendid Canadian manhood, and to the upbuilding of the Canadian character for devotion to faith and duty, for courage under adversity, and for sane judgment, clean and noble living and that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and which is based upon a practical belief in the Fatherhood of God, in the Brotherhood of Man, in the ultimate triumph of Right over Might and in the great and glorious destiny which, if we are true to ourselves, is in store for every part of our already great Dominion."



The University Rifles and the Fenian Raid

DR. W. H. ELLIS,
Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science.

The University Rifle Company was organized in 1862 as an independent Rifle Company as in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Act of 1855, and in the same year was incorporated as No. 9 Company in the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, under the command of Captain H. H. Croft, then Professor of Chemistry in the University. J. B. Cherriman, Professor of Mathematics, was Lieutenant and, Mr., afterwards the Honourable Adam Crooks, Ensign.

About the year 1857 an organization was formed in the United States, under the name of the Fenian Brotherhood with the object of effecting the separation of Ireland from the dominion of the British Crown and the formation of an independent Irish Republic. This object the brotherhood sought to attain by the co-operation of the Irish in the United States with the disaffected people of Ireland. The outbreak of the American Civil War greatly stimulated the efforts of this organization whose leaders encouraged Irishmen to enlist in the armies of the north partly as a training for the struggle which they anticipated with England, partly because they hoped that the United States at the close of the war, out of gratitude to the Irishmen who had helped them to conquer the South, would be willing to assist them in their effort to throw off the English yoke.

At the conclusion of this war an immense army was disbanded and thousands of men accustomed to war and more or less unfitted by years of soldiering for civilian pursuits found themselves without employment. At this juncture the Fenians publicly proclaimed an Irish Republic, rented a large building in New York as Headquarters, elected a President and a Senate and placed on the market bonds which were largely bought up by sympathizers and thus obtained considerable sums of money. The government of the United States permitted every soldier who had served during the war on his discharge to purchase from the War Department his arms and equipment for a nominal sum. This sum the Fenian organization advanced to any discharged soldier who agreed to join their forces. They also bought the arms of others who did not wish to join and distributed them to their recruits. Large bodies of men were sworn in and regularly drilled in many of the large cities of the United States, particularly in those near the Canadian border.

In this way the Fenian leaders, when they thought the time ripe for the development of their schemes, were able to raise and equip a truly formidable force composed of men thoroughly trained, armed and equipped, inured to war, flushed with recent victory and led by experienced officers in whom they had every confidence.

It was these exceptional conditions that made the Fenian Invasion of 1866 a real peril to Canada, a peril the gravity of which, owing to the rapidity and completeness with which it was overcome, has perhaps been underestimated in later years.

In December, 1864, the Canadian government, becoming convinced of the danger of an invasion by the Fenians, called out three battalions of Active Militia for frontier service. One of these battalions was stationed at Niagara under command of Lt.-Col. N. S. Durie of the Queen's Own. Two of the companies of this battalion were furnished by the Queen's Own, and Ensign W. C. Campbell of No. 9 (University Company Q.O.R.) was one of the officers. He subsequently became lieutenant and adjutant.

On the 1st of March the frontier battalions were disbanded and the men returned to their homes.

At the end of a week the reports of the movements of the Fenians became again so alarming that the Active Militia were again called out. The Queen's Own were ordered to parade for active service on the morning of the 8th of March. They were kept in Toronto, but they drilled twice daily and took turns with the regulars in mounting guard over the banks and government building. The University company turned out with the battalion, and the sight of the uniform in the lecture room was as common as it became last winter. Towards the middle of May, no disturbance having occurred, the military authorities thought the danger was over, and on the 24th of May a review was held on the common just north of St. Stephen's Church in honour of the Queen's Birthday, at the conclusion of which Major-General Napier, C.B., commanding H.M. Forces in Canada West, after thanking the Militia for the readiness with which they had obeyed the call for active service, told them that they were relieved from duty. Perhaps this was what the Fenians were waiting for; at any rate, as in the spring, so again now, it was only a week from the dismissal of the Militia from active service before they were called out again.

On the 31st of May the authorities received definite information that the Fenians were actually about to cross the border, probably at Fort Erie. Colonel Pea-

cocke of H.M. 16th Regiment was sent to take command of the Niagara Field Force called out to repel the invaders. On the 1st of June he went to Chippawa with 400 men of the 16th and 47th regiments and a battery of artillery, arriving there about dark. Lt.-Col. Dennis was sent on the same day in command of 400 men of the Queen's Own, with whom went the University Company. Major Croft, who commanded that company, had been in command of the Battalion during the absence of Lt.-Col. Durie with the frontier battalion, and he was left at Toronto in command of the depot, both the subalterns of the company being otherwise employed. Ensign Whitney of the Trinity College Company, a most brave and capable officer, was placed in command of the University company. The Queen's Own crossed the lake in the steamer City of Toronto to Port Dalhousie, and proceeded thence by train to Port Colborne, where Lt.-Col. Dennis had been ordered to occupy and if necessary entrench a position and wait for further orders before attacking the enemy. Colonel Peacocke at Chippawa learned that the Fenians, in numbers variously estimated at from 700 to 1,500, were camped at Frenchman's Creek, a little below Fort Erie. He decided to march to Stevensville with the troops with him at Chippawa and some expected reinforcements and sent Captain Akers, R.E., to Port Colborne to direct the officer commanding there to meet him at Stevensville between 10 and 11 o'clock next morning. At about 11 o'clock on the 1st of June the Collector of Customs of Fort Erie arrived at Port Colborne and informed Lt.-Col. Dennis that the Fenians were at Frenchman's Creek, and urged that officer to move at once to Fort Erie by rail and attack the Fenians, who, he said, incorrectly, had been drinking hard during the day and would fall an easy prey to an attacking force. About 11 o'clock Lt.-Col. Booker of the 13th Battalion arrived with his battalion and the York and Caledonia Rifle Companies. Lt.-Col. Booker being senior to Lt.-Col. Dennis, took command of the whole force at Port Colborne. Lt.-Col. Dennis persuaded him to get the men into a train about 1 o'clock. Half an hour later Captain Akers arrived and they decided that Lt.-Col. Booker should proceed by rail to Fort Erie to meet Col. Peacocke, while Dennis and a steam tug were to go round the coast, having with them a company of volunteers armed with rifles, and reconnoitre the shore between Black Creek and Fort Erie. They telegraphed their proposed plan to Col. Peacocke for his approval, but Dennis and Akers started without waiting for an answer. Col. Peacocke replied that he did not approve of the change, and ordered Lt.-Col. Booker to adhere strictly to the original plan. Before this telegram reached Booker Captain Akers, who was sent to explain this plan and advise Lt.-Col. Booker, had gone off with Lt.-Col. Dennis on what they apparently regarded as a private picnic party, leaving Lt.-Col. Booker, who had had no experience in handling large bodies of men, to his own devices.

Col. Peacocke's expected reinforcements reached him about 5 a.m. They had had no food during the day, and Col. Peacocke decided to wait till they could get breakfast cooked and telegraphed to Lt.-Col. Booker to delay his march for one hour. Before this telegram reached Port Colborne the expedition had started without Captain Akers. Mr. Stovin of the Welland Railway followed them in a hand car to give this message but did not reach Lt.-Col. Booker till he was engaged with the Fenians at Ridgeway.

Booker's force left the train at Ridgeway about 7 a.m. and set out in the direction of Stevensville along

the Ridge Road. This road runs along a limestone ridge which is roughly parallel to the Niagara River. The Queen's Own under Major Gilmor took the lead, the advance guard being formed of No. 5 Company, which had been recently armed with Spencer repeating rifles.

After the Queen's Own came the York Rifles, then the 13th Battalion under Major Skinner, and the Caledonia Rifles formed the rear guard. In all the force was about 840 strong. After marching about two miles the advance guard signalled the enemy in sight near where the garrison road to Fort Erie crossed the ridge road. The numerical strength of the Fenians was about equal to that of the Canadians. With the exception of No. 5 Company of the Queen's Own both sides were armed with muzzle-loading rifles. The Fenians were all old soldiers who had served in the American Civil War and were under excellent discipline. They were posted behind rough barricades made from fence rails at the Garrison Road with reserves behind another cross road a quarter of a mile further back, and in orchards and woods. There was a tavern, "the Smugglers' Home" at the corner of the Ridge Road and the Garrison Road, and a brick house at the corner of the Ridge Road and the next cross road. As soon as the enemy were seen No. 5 Company extended from the centre and Nos. 1 and 2 Companies advanced and extended to the left and right of it, 3, 4 and 6 remaining in support. The centre companies advanced as far as the Garrison Road. They were met by a hot fire under which Ensign McEachren fell mortally wounded and several other casualties occurred.

The centre companies of the Queen's Own, in the words of Col. G. T. Denison, "History of the Fenian Raid", p. 42, moved on in the most gallant manner, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them, pushing on from fence to fence.

After they had crossed the Garrison Road Trinity College Company was sent off to the left and the University Company was sent to the right and ordered to clear the Fenians from a wood at the top of the ridge. This they did, crossed a field of young wheat interspersed with stumps which afforded welcome cover during their rushes across the field. Beyond the wheat field the company came upon another wood where the Fenians were posted in considerable strength. Ensign Whitney led the company with great skill and gallantry, ably seconded by Colour Sergeant Davidson and Sergeants Bryce and Shaw. He sent some files to the right under Corporal Delamere to get round the left flank of the Fenians and sent Sergeant Shaw back for orders, which, however, never came. The company sent to support the University Company had lost touch with them in the wood, and mistaking them for the enemy, opened fire upon them. Fortunately their aim was too high, but at one time Sergeant Bryce, now the Rev. Principal Bryce of Winnipeg, took post in front of a tree to screen himself from their fire, saying that he would rather be hit in front than behind.

Meanwhile No. 5 Company, being unaccustomed to their repeating rifles, fired away all their ammunition. Major Gilmor reported to Lt.-Col. Booker that some of his companies were short of ammunition, and Lt.-Col. Booker ordered some companies of the 13th to relieve the Queen's Own skirmishers. They did so, and being dressed in scarlet, were mistaken by the Fenians for regulars come to reinforce the Militia. Already discouraged by the vigorous attack of the Canadians, the Fenians lost heart and began to give way. General O'Neil, the Fenian commander, tried to rally his troops.

To encourage them he rode out in front of them, and several of his officers, who were mounted, followed his example. The skirmishers who were relieved, in accordance with the regulations then in force, retired at the double. Some unknown person whose imagination got the better of his judgment, seeing the retiring skirmishers and the mounted men in front of the Fenians, ran to Lt.-Col. Booker with the cry that the Queen's Own were running away and were pursued by cavalry. Booker, without taking steps to ascertain the truth or falsehood of this information, gave the order to form square and prepare to resist cavalry. He also ordered the bugles to sound the recall for the skirmishers. The square was accordingly formed on the road between two high stake and rider rail fences on the top of a gentle elevation affording a magnificent mark for the Fenians, who were not slow to avail themselves of this unexpected turn of affairs in their favour. O'Neil, as an officer in the Union Army, had been noted for his skill and resourcefulness. He was just the man to use an accident such as this as a means to turn defeat into victory. Rallying his forces he advanced his whole line and poured a concentrated fire from all sides upon the huddled volunteers in the square. Seeing the mistake that had been made, Major Gilmor tried to deploy into line. He extended and advanced his leading companies and endeavoured by their fire to cover the deployment of the remainder.

To quote from Col. G. T. Denison, "History of the Fenian Raid", p. 45, "These companies advanced nobly and endeavoured to extend, but the rear portion of the square, which had never been able to form, feeling the fire of the enemy, began gradually to dissolve, falling back to the rear. At the same time the advanced skirmishers who had been ordered back, running in along the road, being unable to go round the flanks on account of the fences, broke through the leading companies who were advancing and forced their way through the square.

Seeing the impossibility of reforming under so heavy a fire, the order was given to retire, and the two regiments retiring along the same road, became mingled together, some few running hurriedly to the rear, others retiring more slowly, while a large body of red coats and green, fighting gallantly, slowly and sullenly retired, covering the retreat and holding the Fenians at bay. With this rearguard were most of the officers, who, throughout the entire day, fought nobly, exposing themselves recklessly to the enemy's fire, Lieutenant Campbell and Ensign Fahey of the Queen's Own, and Lieutenant Routh of the 13th receiving serious wounds. Major Gilmor of the Queen's Own and Major Skinner of the 13th with their adjutants, Captain Otter, now Major-General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., and Captain Hennessy did their utmost to restore order, and succeeded in bringing the column to the railway without further loss. There they boarded the train and returned to Port Colborne.

In this business of the square the University Company took no part. They were so far advanced on the right that they saw nothing of the cavalry scare, and never suspected that all was not going well till they

heard the retire sounded and were ordered to fall back by their commander Ensign Whitney. To regain the main body they had to cross diagonally the enemy's front and in doing so lost heavily. Malcolm McKenzie was shot through the heart during the advance. W. F. Tempest was shot through the head on the cross road. He had just fired, kneeling behind the fence, and on standing up was struck in the forehead and killed instantly. J. H. Mewburn was also killed during this retreat, and W. H. van der Smissen, R. E. Kingsford, E. T. Paul and E. J. Paterson were wounded. The company lost 5 killed and 4 wounded out of 28 rank and file.

The Fenians marched back by the Garrison Road to Fort Erie, which they reached about 6 p.m. There they found the town in possession of 54 men of the Welland Artillery Company, Capt. King with Lt.-Col. Dennis and Capt. Akers. Sending one party along the river road to attack this little force, their main body marched along the high ground above the village, wheeled to the right and cut off and surrounded the volunteers, who fought most gallantly, but were overpowered and forced to surrender. Capt. King received a wound as a result of which he lost his leg. Dennis and Akers effected their escape.

During the night the Fenians embarked in scows and endeavoured to cross the river, but were intercepted by the U.S. Gunboat Michigan and gave themselves up to the American authorities.

In the early morning Col. Peacocke marched into the town with a strong force to find the birds flown.

The Fenians taken by the U.S. authorities were brought before a magistrate and bound over to keep the peace.

Col. Denison, *loc cit*, p. 47, sums up his account of the action of Ridgeway as follows:

"There was no doubt that the men and officers behaved well; they fought with the greatest gallantry, and had it not been for the unfortunate cry of 'cavalry!' would have won a brilliant victory."

The Fenians who took part in this invasion were old soldiers. They and their officers had fought in the American War. Their behaviour towards civilians, wounded and prisoners was humane and courteous. They stole nothing but food and means of transport, touched no liquor and were under perfect discipline.

The Fenians have been described as a ragged rabble. This is quite wrong. They were not a rabble, they were a trained, well disciplined force under complete control by their officers; and they were not ragged. They wore a uniform consisting of a green flannel or serge shirt with brass buttons, dark trousers and a black soft felt hat. Over their shirt they wore a black frock coat such as was commonly worn at that date by Americans of all classes. Before they crossed the border this coat served as a disguise, enabling them to travel by rail and otherwise without attracting attention. After the campaign was begun it served as an overcoat.

They were armed with the regulation U.S. Springfield Rifle and accoutrements, the belts and pouches being marked U.S.



"K" Company on the morning of their return.

University of Toronto Men in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885

PROFESSOR G. H. NEEDLER.

In 1885, the year of the Riel Rebellion in the Northwest, "K" Company of the Queen's Own Rifles was still, as it had been for some 19 years previously and continued for a few years later to be, a distinctively University of Toronto Company. When the discontent of the half-breeds and Indians along the Saskatchewan turned to open rebellion and demanded stern repressive measures on the part of the Dominion Government, University men along with their comrades naturally responded promptly to the call.

The uprising and its suppression form a brief but dramatic chapter of our Canadian national history, one of the series of inevitable disturbances that together make up the great tragedy of the supplanting of the red men by the white race on this continent. The short account of it which I shall attempt to give here will be limited almost exclusively to the part that University of Toronto men took in it, with only such reference to the operation as a whole as seem necessary to form a proper setting.

March 28th was a memorable day at University College. On the day before, Literary Society elections had been held, accompanied after the manner of those times by a lavish expenditure of physical energy by the rival parties in their efforts to reach, or rather prevent their opponents from reaching the polling-booth, and had lasted much beyond midnight. Some of us who were N.C.O.'s in "K" Company, had hardly more than got nicely to sleep, when we were aroused between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning with the news that the Queen's Own were ordered to Winnipeg, and that we were to notify our squads to parade at the Armoury at

9 o'clock. The result was that "K" Company turned out the strongest of the whole battalion, with a line stretching from side to side of the Armoury. That afternoon Lieutenant (now Lt.-Col.) G. Acheson, whom present C.O.T.C. men will remember as Medical Officer at the recent Niagara Camp, paraded the men (half the Company) selected for the expedition in the old Convocation Hall, and completed their equipment. By midday of the 30th, two days after the summons came, we were entrained and moving out eastward by the C.P.R. The Toronto portion of the expeditionary force, which was under the command of Lt.-Col. (now General) Sir William Otter, was made up of a company of Regulars from the Toronto Infantry School, about 275 officers and men from each of the Queen's Own and 10th Royal Grenadiers, some 80 members of the Governor-General's Body Guard and about 50 of the Governor-General's Foot Guards,—some 750 in all. The 26 Varsity men, half of "K" Company, who were joined with half of another company to form No. 4 Company, Q.O.R., of the newly constituted force, were the following: Lieut. E. F. Gunther, Sgt. (late Lieut.) H. W. Mickle, Sgt. H. B. Cronyn, Corp'l G. H. Needler, Corp'l A. B. Thompson, Privates A. Acheson, E. C. Acheson, F. Bleakley, H. J. Bowman, H. B. Bruce, A. D. Crooks, J. A. Creasor, R. J. Chrystal, R. P. Dougan, J. A. Duff, T. E. Elliott, G. E. Lloyd, H. McLaren, W. P. McKeown, T. Marshall, W. B. Nesbitt, C. C. Owen, Geo. Patterson, R. Ross, F. A. C. Redden, A. G. Smith.

Thirty years ago the Canadian Pacific Railway was not yet completed through the wilds from the Ottawa

Valley westward along the north shore of Lake Superior. There were still numerous great gaps where no rails had been laid at all, with stretches in between on which construction trains were operating. Turning up along the Ottawa from Carleton Place we reached, on the second day after setting out, the “end of iron”. Here all the available construction teams and their sleighs had been concentrated to assist us in rapidly crossing the first gap, of some 45 miles, when we came to a stretch of about 100 miles of rail. Palatial flat-cars, boarded up sufficiently at the sides to keep us from falling off, but open at the ends and of course roofless, took us on one afternoon about five o’clock. It was a year in which winter lingered very much in the lap of spring. Here the primeval forests and rocks still had their shroud of deep snow, and on this particular moonlit night the mercury was at least 25 below zero. Needless to say, the sunrise next morning was more than welcome, and we were in a mood to feel to the full all its glorious beauty. By the early afternoon we had reached the end of the rails again, and been marched down to Port Munro on Lake Superior, prepared to march across one of its bays on the ice. By Col. Otter’s foresight in providing us with goggles we were saved from being blinded by the dazzling sun toward which we were marching across the sparkling snow. At 8 p.m. we reached the other side of the bay, having covered the 22 or 23 miles in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. This tramp under rather unfavourable conditions, coming immediately after the night ride on flat-cars, and so soon after we had left the comforts of city surroundings, made us realize at the outset what was expected of us. After alternating rides on flat-cars, and tramps over the ice of some 35 more miles, we reached a point from which passenger trains ran through Winnipeg and westward across the prairie. On April 7th, that is, eight days from Toronto, we reached Winnipeg. Next day, at Qu’Appelle, we detrained and pitched tents for the first time,—for many of us the first glimpse of the far-stretching prairie land, just being released from its winter bonds of frost and snow. Crocuses were already appearing. Two days later we moved on to Swift Current, from which point on the 13th we started our march northward along the prairie trail heading for Battleford, where the Mounted Police and the settlers of the district had been obliged to take refuge within the Fort, and to whose relief we were to hasten.

Those who know the virgin prairie can picture to themselves the “Battleford Column” winding its way along, Mounted Police and cowboy scouts at the head, with infantry, gatling gun, and a long train of ammunition and supply wagons making up the body and tail of what, to the eye of the eagle from above, would look like a huge slowly-moving serpent. Nightly bivouacs on sometimes soft and always decidedly chilly ground beside a “slough”, with plentiful rounds of guard and picquet duty, early reveille and days of strenuous marching,—these things and a hundred little episodes, of interest only to us who were immediately concerned, may be imagined by the reader of this sketch. The march from Swift Current to Battleford, including a two days’ halt at the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River, occupied the time from April 13th to 24th. Once or twice a ruffle in the monotony was caused by our scouts firing upon some Indians whom we disturbed on the trail. By the 23rd we had reached the country of small bush that indicates the proximity of the stream, and next day as we marched toward the old town of Battleford there opened up before us the grand picture of the junction of the swift-flowing little Battle River

with the greater North Saskatchewan. Toward the apex of the point of level land formed by their union stands the Battleford Fort with its high stockade, within which, though in somewhat confined quarters, the fugitive population of the district were found to be safe.

A few miles before we reached the Battle River, sad evidence of the work of the rebellious Indian bands was seen in the discovery of Instructor Payne and his wife and child murdered at his farm.

Before our arrival, indeed right up to the evening before, the Indians had held high revel in the old town, where they burned some of the houses, looted the Hudson Bay Company’s stores, and destroyed property generally, including the Industrial School.

After six days in camp, which were spent in putting things into shape again, Col. Otter decided to move out and attack the camp of the Cree chief, Poundmaker, some forty miles away, at a small stream called Cutknife Creek. With this flying column he took only about half of his troops, and in these was included only one company of the Queen’s Own, not that in which were the University men, except some four or five who filled up the places of members of the chosen company who were off duty. The column left camp at 2 p.m. on May 1st, and early next morning were engaged in a brisk fight with the half-breeds and Indians of Poundmaker’s band, which resulted in the death of seven and wounding of fifteen of the force. Among the latter was Private Lloyd of Wycliffe College, now Archdeacon Lloyd of Saskatoon, who, when gallantly assisting in the rescue of one of our men who had been shot, had a narrow escape from instant death. But before the campaign was over, he had so far recovered as to be on his feet again, now as chaplain of the force. This engagement at Cutknife Creek was the one chief fight which fell to the lot of the Battleford Column. Though the advantage could not be at once pressed home on the spot without a needless sacrifice of life, the expedition served its purpose, as was seen by the offer of Poundmaker a short time afterwards to surrender. On May 26th Poundmaker, with five or six of his chief men, came into Battleford and gave himself up. The sight of this noble specimen of the Indian race, with his tall, erect figure, finely regular features and keen intelligence, now fallen upon such evil days, not altogether of his own making, is one not soon forgotten.

Big Bear, whose band had massacred settlers at Frog Lake, near Fort Pitt, farther up the Saskatchewan, was still at large. The little garrison under Inspector Dickens, a son of the great novelist, had with difficulty made its way down to Battleford. General Middleton, then in command of all the Canadian forces, had himself come up to Battleford with the other troops who had meanwhile fought at Fish Creek and Batoche and captured the ringleader of the uprising, Louis Riel. It was now his business, if possible, to round up Big Bear. With this object in view, he took the greater part of his troops north and went up to Fort Pitt, while Col. Otter was presently ordered to proceed directly north from Battleford to find or intercept Big Bear, should he attempt to escape eastward. On June 8th we crossed to the north side of the Saskatchewan, and for a little more than three weeks we were occupied in making forced marches up to the neighbourhood of Turtle and Bird Lakes, and back. This expedition took us about 75 miles north of Battleford,—the “farthest north” reached by our column. Whereas we had left Toronto in midwinter weather, now we had the reverse. As speed was the chief consideration, we hardly ever

pitched tents at night, but curled up in our blankets on the prairie grass, with the starry (or sometimes rainy) vault of heaven above us. Reveille was sounded about 2.30 a.m., and we were on the march soon after daybreak. The weather being so hot, we were obliged to "tie up" during the middle of the day, and continue our marching until dark again.

The elusive chief, Big Bear, refused to be found by us. He had left his band, as was learned later, and had been captured by the Mounted Police near Prince Albert, attempting to escape eastward and south perhaps across the border.

The Northwest Rebellion of 1885 was now virtually over. With the capture of Riel and Big Bear, and the

surrender of Poundmaker, the leadership was gone. It was left to the law to sift the guilt and punish offenders. For the volunteer militiamen who had taken part in the little campaign the end of operations was naturally welcome. Most of the troops who had concentrated at Battleford returned by steamer and barge down the several hundred miles of the mighty Saskatchewan and Lake Winnipeg, by rail from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, across Lake Superior and Huron by the newly-built C.P.R. steamers to Owen Sound, and thence direct to Toronto. After just four months of campaigning under such varying conditions, we were all able to scatter again, to take up the occupations of peace.

University Extension and the War

PROFESSOR A. H. ABBOTT.

The war has had a very remarkable effect upon the instruction given in many Departments of the University of Toronto. The Departments of History and Philosophy in particular have found a real demand on the part of students for an extended discussion of problems directly connected with the war, which in the ordinary session might be touched upon without being expanded. In Philosophy the problems of the state and citizenship were received by students with a keenness of interest that they would not arouse in an ordinary session. This condition of popular interest within the University is only an indication of the interest of Canadians as a whole. This has been reflected during the present session in the nature of the demands made upon the members of the staff who take part in the Local Lecture programme of the University Extension Department. Early in October steps were taken to organize a course of public lectures on the war to be given at the University and to offer lectures on subjects suggested by the war throughout the Province.

The nine lectures given at the University were well received. The total attendance would be at least 8,000, which represents a level of sustained interest which no series of public University lectures has reached in the past. Throughout the Province the attempt was made to organize courses of lectures and in many cases this was carried out with great success. Both Collingwood and Orillia report an average attendance for six lectures of eight hundred, whilst Bradford, Midland, Parry Sound and other places report that the interest in the series arranged was remarkably well sustained. Judging from reports received at the Extension Office, it is safe to say that at no time in the past has the interest in lectures upon serious topics received equal attention throughout the Province. The war has made people not merely willing to listen to thoughtful discussions, but actually anxious to learn the history and fundamental ideas which have led to the present terrible conflict. The number of lectures arranged through the Extension Office during the present winter is as follows,—

in the city of Toronto 79, outside Toronto 108, a total of 187 lectures. Several members of our staff arranged many lectures privately, so that we are well within the mark in saying that 200 local lectures were given by members of the University staff during the present winter, and most of these were definitely connected with war topics. It is very difficult to get an idea of the actual attendance at the lectures outside of the city, but it is safe to say that these 200 lectures would have an average attendance of 100 at least. It is probable therefore that the University staff has in this way lectured to between 20,000 and 30,000 people on topics connected with the war during the present session.

The financial side of these lectures is of interest. As soon as our lecturers recognized that the meetings were being used to further patriotic work, they refused to take more than expenses for their services, that is the \$5.00 fee, which is regularly charged, was in most cases remitted. This is equivalent in itself to a contribution of somewhere between \$500 and \$1,000 from the members of the staff taking part in this work. We have no definite record of the actual amount of money raised through these lectures. An estimate of \$25 a lecture would probably be safe. This of itself would indicate an actual income of approximately \$5,000, from meetings whose avowed purpose, so far as the University was concerned, was educational. Most of the money raised was given either to the Canadian Red Cross Society or to the Belgian Relief Fund.

As these Local Lectures of the University Extension Department have been the only organized effort in Toronto to offer addresses through the Province, the University may well congratulate itself on the relatively large work it has done in this way, and even more than that, attention should be called to the self-sacrificing labours of the members of our staff who, in the most generous way, offered their time, so far as possible, to this work.

University Antitoxin Laboratory

J. E. FITZGERALD, *Director Antitoxin Laboratory.*

The Antitoxin Laboratory of the University of Toronto has been and is privileged in being able to co-operate with the Militia Department, and with the Canadian Red Cross Society in the work done along the lines of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, in the present war.

The very serious menace of tetanus was early in the war recognized, and steps were taken by all the combatants to safeguard in every way the wounded men exposed to infection with the tetanus-laden soil of Belgium.

However, the demand for tetanus antitoxin was so great and so unexpected that the available supply was soon exhausted and the amounts used were so large that existing laboratories were quickly overwhelmed with orders.

About this time the Canadian Red Cross Society, having been appealed to, were preparing to order five thousand packages of tetanus antitoxin to be sent overseas at once. They found that practically all of the laboratories preparing tetanus antitoxin, with one or two exceptions, had their supply spoken for until the end of the war. Just at this time the Antitoxin Laboratory, however, was able to obtain tetanus antitoxin and to supply the order of the Canadian Red Cross Society, for five thousand packages at such a low price that a

saving of three thousand dollars on the one order was effected.

This was brought to the notice of the Dominion Government and a grant of five thousand dollars was made to the Antitoxin Laboratory of the University of Toronto for the purpose of equipping a plant to prepare tetanus antitoxin for the use of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. This tetanus antitoxin is to be sold to the Government at practically cost price.

Work has been started some time since, and, thanks to the generosity of Major D. King Smith, the Old Ontario Veterinary College premises on Temperance Street have been loaned to the University, free of charge, for the purpose of stabling the fourteen horses at present being treated to produce tetanus antitoxin. It is hoped that by early fall all the tetanus antitoxin required for the use of Canadian troops will be produced in a Canadian laboratory and that this work of the University of Toronto will be the means of saving many lives, and will also mean a great saving in money to the Dominion Government.

The Antitoxin Laboratory was also able through co-operation with the Health Department of New York to supply a very large part of the meningitis serum which was used with such conspicuous success in the meningitis outbreak at Exhibition Camp, Toronto, during the past winter.

The University and the Meningitis Outbreak (Continued)

No sooner was the situation well in hand, than word was received from Belleville that an outbreak of Meningitis had occurred amongst the troops stationed there. An appeal came from the A.D.M.S. of that Division for help. Men were sent immediately, the extra burden of equipping them with apparatus and materials being assumed by the laboratory here. Shipments of supplies and serums were made periodically until no longer required.

The work thus briefly outlined, is likely to play an important part in the history of the epidemiology of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Never before have such

elaborate procedures been taken anywhere. Never before have we had access to such data as is now available in the records made during this campaign. In due time, the results of this investigation will be published in appropriate medical journals, and the information obtained given to the profession. But when all is said and done, the outstanding feature of the whole matter will be the fact that this has been only one of the many ways in which the University of Toronto has responded to the call of the Empire to help in the mighty struggle in which it is now engaged.

Acknowledgment

The Board of Governors of the University of Toronto take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to all those who have contributed in any way to equip the No. 4 Canadian General Hospital (University of Toronto) which by the authority of the Militia Department has now been sent to the front.

The response made by all classes from the city and province and from other parts of the Dominion and the United States has been most gratifying. Special mention must be made of the committee chosen from the Governors, Senate and Medical Staff who secured funds for the purchase of instruments, apparatus and laboratory equipment; of the Committee of Ladies of the University and very many others who were associated with them, for their indefatigable labours in providing bed-linen, surgical dressings and invalids' garments; of the Red Cross Society for their co-operation in the shipment of goods and in other ways.

They also thank those who have contributed in large and small amounts to the extent of over \$60,000, and in particular they make special mention of the splendid gift of Mr. A. C. Hardy, on behalf of the Fulford estate, of \$40,000 for the maintenance of the hospital during the war; also of four motor ambulances, a limousine for convalescents and a Ford motor given by friends in Toronto and in the United States.

It is, however, not only the amount of money contributed and the labour expended that have made these gifts unique, but also the widespread interest evoked and the spirit in which so many have sought to serve the country by sharing in this enterprise.

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Peat, lignite and coal: their value as fuels for the production of gas and power in the by-product recovery producer, Report on, by B. F. Haanel, B.Sc.

Annual report of the mineral production of Canada during the calendar year 1913. By John McLeish, B.A.

The petroleum and natural gas resources of Canada, Report on, by F. G. Clapp, A.M., and others.

Application for these reports should be addressed to The Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.



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Age last birthday	55	60
15	12.49	8.62
16	13.15	9.07
17	13.86	9.54
18	14.61	10.04
19	15.42	10.58
20	16.28	11.14
21	17.20	11.74
22	18.18	12.38
23	19.23	13.07
24	20.36	13.79
25	21.58	14.57
26	22.89	15.40
27	24.30	16.29
28	25.83	17.24
29	27.49	18.27
30	29.29	19.37
31	31.26	20.55
32	33.41	21.83
33	35.77	23.22
34	38.37	24.73
35	41.24	26.36
36	44.44	28.15
37	48.00	30.10
38	52.01	32.24
39	56.53	34.00
40	61.68	37.21
	etc.	etc.

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For example: A man aged 21 by paying \$4.90 a month from 21 to 60 could purchase an Annuity of \$500 to begin at 60. This would be paid to him in quarterly instalments of \$125 each for life, or for 10 years in any event, a return of \$5000 being positively guaranteed, though he might live but one day after the Annuity fell due.

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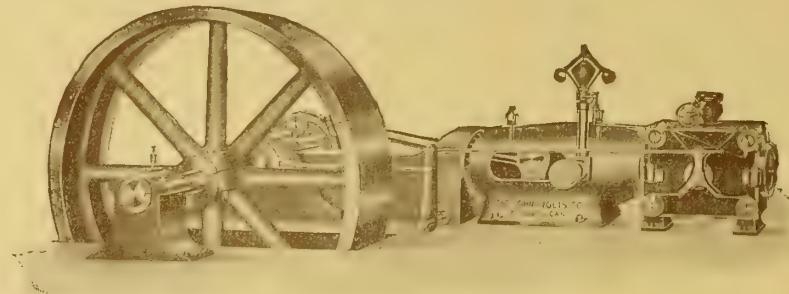
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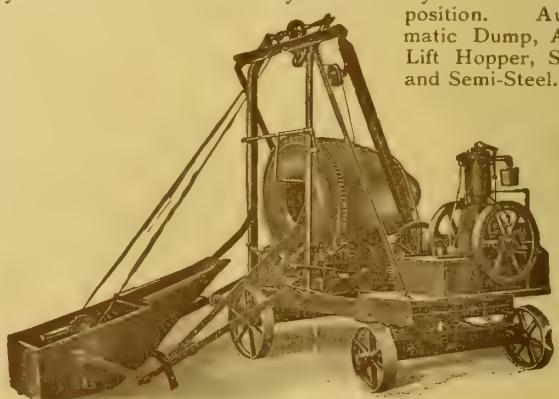
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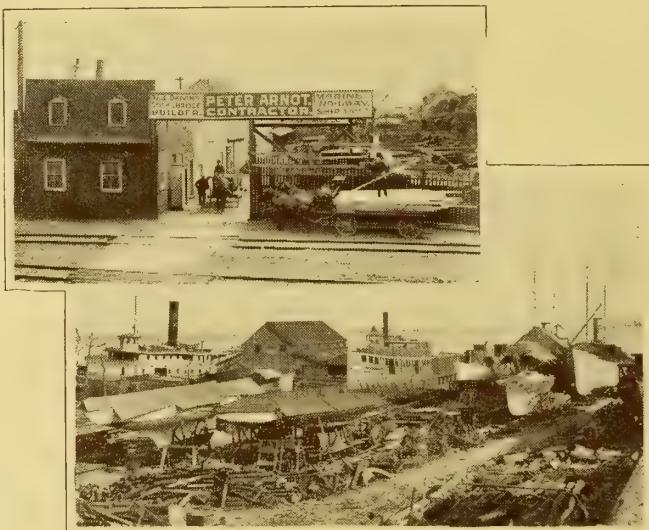
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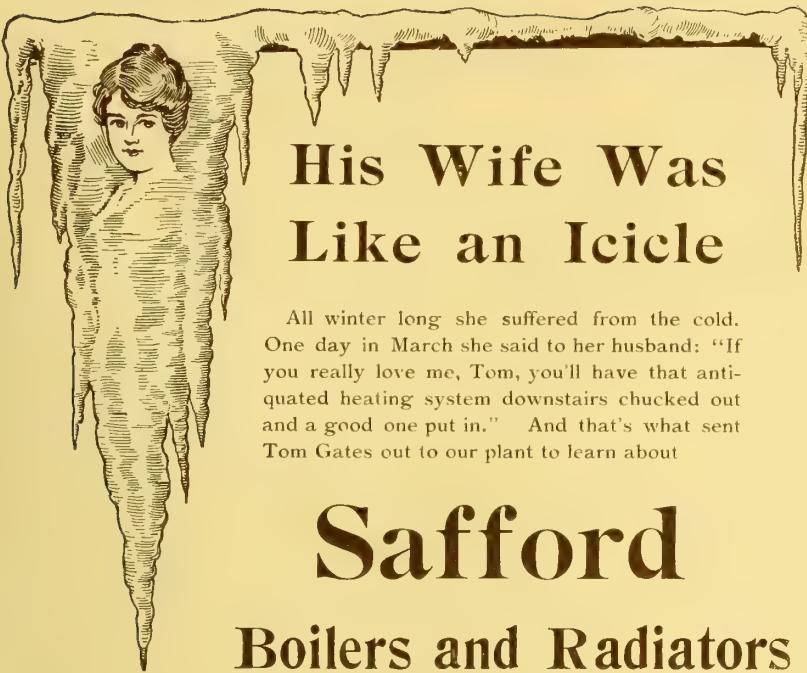
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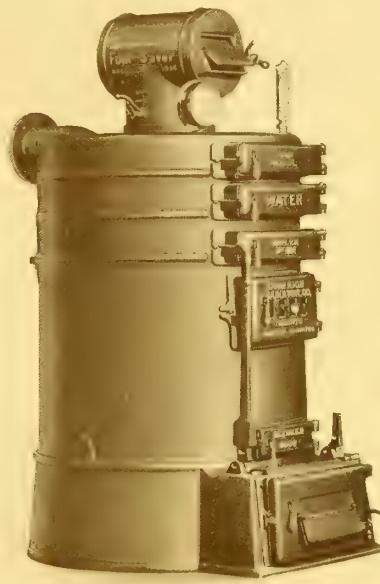
Safford Boilers and Radiators

For over two hours we talked to Gates. He was from Missouri. He had to be shown our plant. He had to be shown the Safford heating system section by section. But a Safford is being put in his house now.

Gates discovered that the Dominion Radiator Company is an organization of specialists, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of hot water and steam heating systems. The moulders, for instance, have to be specialists in their line, because the Safford boiler is designed very differently to an ordinary boiler. The moulders must acquire great skill to cast it. You see, the whole boiler is most scientifically constructed. It is built to keep Gates' wife, and your wife, warm and comfortable, and burn less coal than others.

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In summer the garbage pail is the home and breeding place of flies and germs. Medical authorities and health officers have made every effort to reduce the number of flies, as it is recognized that the fly is the greatest enemy to health and is the chief conveyor of disease germs.

In winter the garbage pail becomes a frozen mass and is only half emptied. It is often impossible to tell within an hour when the collector will come, and in many cases he makes his call so early in the morning that the can must be left out over night. In cold weather a mass of wet garbage becomes a frozen block.

Householders who are careful of the health of their families and who pride themselves on the appearance of their premises, have welcomed the introduction of the **Souvenir Garbage Incinerator**. It may be installed in any kitchen where its fuel—gas—is obtainable. It acts as an absolutely odorless garbage receptacle until there is sufficient accumulation to necessitate starting the burners. Wet garbage does not injure the Souvenir. The intense heat generated dries and consumes all garbage, leaving nothing but a handful of sterilized ash. It is economical in consumption of gas, and its cost of upkeep is negligible. There is no expensive plumbing connected with the installation of the Souvenir. It is simply connected with the chimney flue and gas main that serve the gas range. It is sanitary, safe and efficient.

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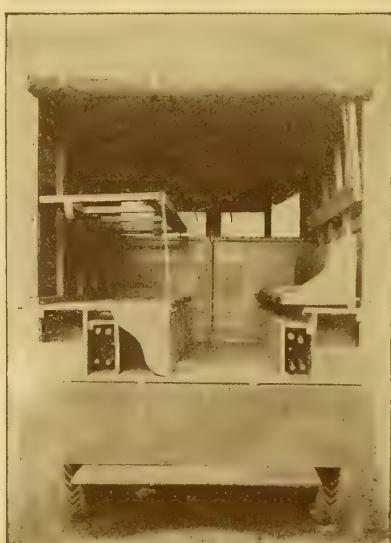
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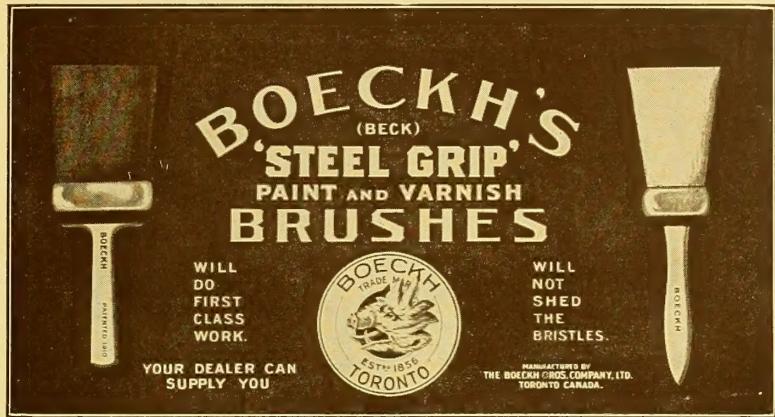
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3. An additional yearly charge of from 10 to 35 cents per H.P. developed, according to the geographical situation of the site of the water-power; such charge being payable from the time the power is produced.
4. The above charge (Art. 3) is subject to revision every 21 years counting from the signing of the contract.
5. A delay of 2 years is granted for beginning works and 2 further years for producing power.
6. The lessee is under obligation to make a deposit in money, or in securities, as a guarantee of good faith in the carrying out of the contract. Such deposit may be forfeited if the conditions are not fulfilled; but it may be repaid after a certain time, in the contrary case.
7. Lastly, the grantee must submit plans of his works, mills, etc., to the Department previous to their installation, and when such installation is completed he must keep the Department informed as to the quantity of power produced.

